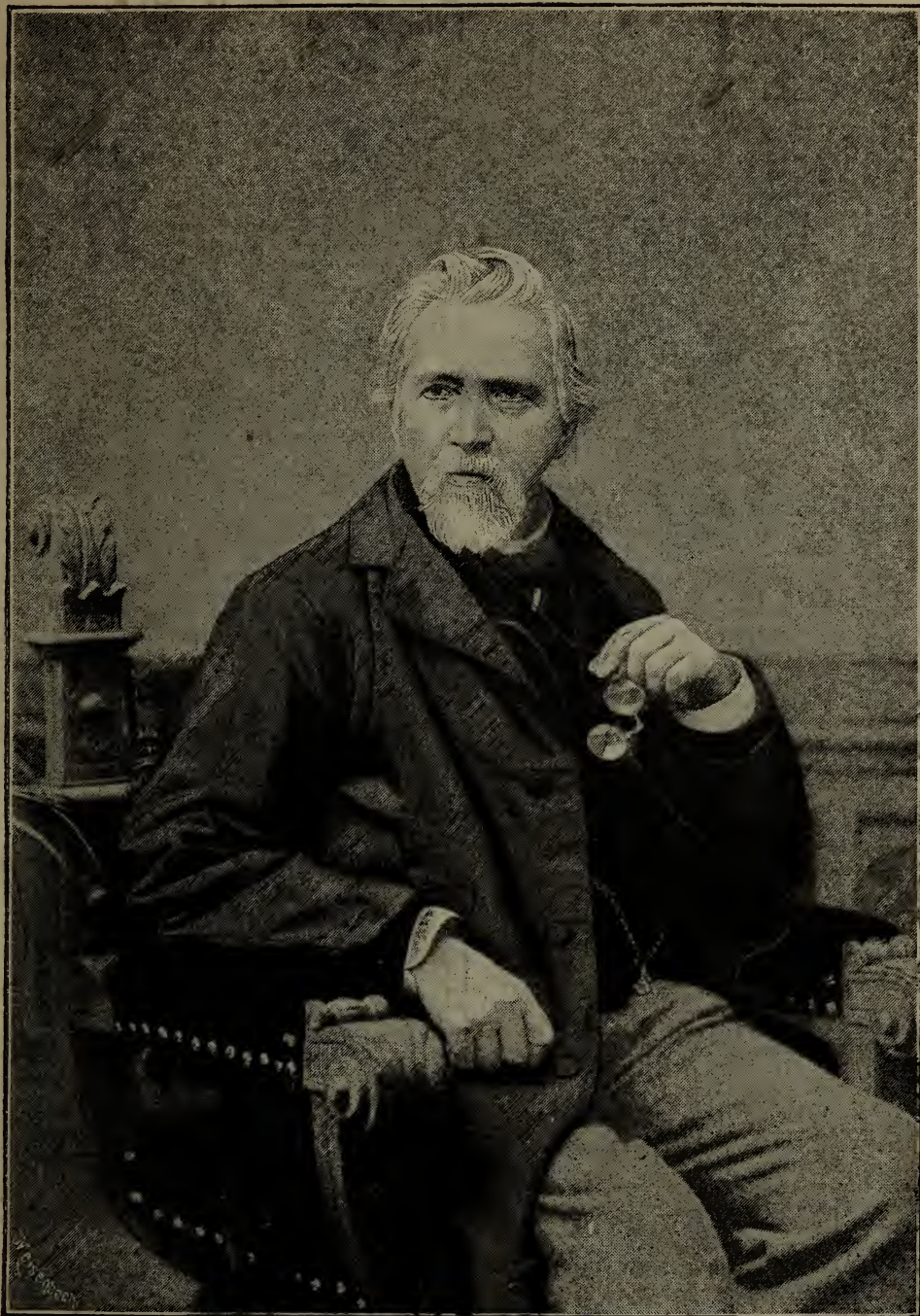


HARRISON
901
REV 87E 1888



MR. GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE, President of the Carlisle Congress.

(From a photograph by Messrs. Scott and Son, Carlisle.)

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Alexandrina Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, born May 24, 1819; mar. Feb. 10, 1840, to Albert, Duke of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha, Prince Consort, born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861.

CHILDREN.

1. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840; mar. Jan. 25, 1858, to Fred. Wilhelm, Prince Imperial of Germany. Issue living—Two sons and four daughters.
2. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; mar. March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, born Dec. 1, 1844. Issue—Albert Victor Christian Edward, born Jan. 8, 1864; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869; Alexander John Charles Albert, born April 6, 1871, died April 7, 1871.
3. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; mar. July 1, 1862, to Prince Ludwig of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue living—Four daughters and one son.
4. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; mar. Jan. 23, 1874, to Princess Marie of Russia. Issue living—One son and four daughters.
5. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. Issue living—Two sons and two daughters.
6. Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848; mar. Mar. 21, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne.
7. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, born May 1, 1850; mar. Louise Margaret of Prussia, Mar. 13, 1879. Issue living—Two daughters and one son.
8. Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; mar. April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont; died at Cannes, Mar. 28, 1884. Issue—One daughter and one son.
9. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857; mar. July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg. Issue—One son and one daughter.

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ANNUITIES TO ROYAL FAMILY.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Her Majesty the Queen..... | £560,203 |
| Prince and Princess of Wales | 116,761 |
| Prince Alfred | 27,755 |
| Prince Arthur | 29,000 |
| Princess Royal | 8,040 |
| Princess Helena | 6,000 |
| Princess Louise | 6,000 |
| Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg) | 6,000 |
| Duchess of Albany | 6,000 |
| Duchess of Cambridge | 6,000 |
| Princess Augusta | 3,080 |
| Duke of Cambridge | 20,862 |
| Princess Mary | 5,000 |
| Prince Edward (of Saxe-Weimar) | 3,357 |
| Prince Leiningen | 593 |
| Prince Victor of Hohenlohe | 1,860 |
| Households of deceased Sovereigns..... | 4,881 |

Grand total for twelve months, exclusive of cost of Royal Parks..£811,392

THE MINISTRY.

THE CABINET.

Premier and Foreign Sec.—Marquis of Salisbury.
 Lord Chancellor—Rt. Hon. Lord Halsbury.
 First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons—Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith.
 Lord Pres. of the Council—Viscount Cranbrook.
 Chanc. of the Exchequer—Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen.
 Home Secretary—Rt. Hon. H. Matthews, q.c.
 Colonial Secretary—Sir H. T. Holland.
 Secretary for War—Hon. E. Stanhope.
 Secretary for India—Viscount Cross.
 Secretary for Scotland—Marquis of Lothian.
 First Lord of Admiralty—Lord George Hamilton.
 Lord Chan. of Ireland—Rt. Hon. Lord Ashbourne.
 Chief Secretary for Ireland—Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour.
 Chanc. Duchy of Lancaster—Lord John Manners.
 Pres. Brd. of Trade—Rt. Hon. Lrd. Stanley (Preston)
 Pres. of Local Govt. Board—Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie.
 Lord Privy Seal—Earl Cadogan.
 (Without office)—Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach.

Lord-Lieut. of Ireland—Marquis of Londonderry.
 Postmaster-General—Rt. Hon. H. Cecil Raikes.
 Chief Com. of Works—Rt. Hon. David R. Plunket.
 Paymaster-General—Earl Beauchamp.
 Attorney-General—Rt. Hon. Sir R. Webster, q.c.
 Solicitor-General—Sir E. Clarke, q.c.
 Vice-Pres. of Council—Rt. Hon. Sir W. Hart-Dyke.
 Parliamentary Sec. to Treas.—Mr. W. L. Jackson.
 Patronage Sec. to Treas.—Mr. A. Akers-Douglas.
 Junior Lords of the Treasury—Hon. S. Herbert.
 Col. W. H. Walrod, Sir H. Maxwell.

Lord-Advocate for Scotland—J. H. Macdonald, Esq.
 Solicitor-Gen. for Scotland—J. G. Robertson, Esq.
 Attorney-Gen. for Ireland—J. G. Gibson, Esq. q.c.
 Solicitor-Gen. for Ireland—Peter O'Brien, Esq. q.c.
 Judge-Advocate General—W. T. Marriott, Esq. q.c.
 Under Sec. Home Dep.—C. B. Stuart-Wortley Esq.
 Under Sec. Foreign Affairs—Sir James Ferguson
 Under Sec. for Colonies—Earl of Onslow.
 Under Sec. for War—Lord Harris.
 Under Sec. for India—Sir John Gorst, q.c.
 Surveyor-General—H. Northcote, Esq.
 Finan. Sec. to War Office—Mr. St. John Brodrick.
 Sec. to the Admiralty—A. B. Forwood, Esq.
 Naval Lords—Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins,
 Lord Charles Beresford.

Civil Lord of Admiralty—E. A. Bartlett, Esq.
 Sec. to the Board of Trade—Baron H. de Worms.
 Sec. to the Local Govt. Board—Walter Long, Esq.
 Lord Chamberlain—Earl of Lathom.
 Governor-General of India—Lord Dufferin.
 Chairman of Ways and Means—L. Courtney, Esq.

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ADMINISTRATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN SINCE 1852.

| First Lord of Treasury. | Date of Appointment. |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Earl of Derby..... | February 27, 1852. |
| Earl of Aberdeen | December 28, 1852. |
| Viscount Palmerston | February 8, 1855. |
| Earl of Derby..... | February 26, 1858. |
| Viscount Palmerston | June 18, 1859. |
| Earl Russell | October 18, 1865. |
| Earl of Derby..... | July 6, 1866. |
| Benjamin Disraeli..... | February 25, 1868. |
| William Ewart Gladstone..... | December 9, 1868. |
| Benjamin Disraeli | February 21, 1874. |
| William Ewart Gladstone..... | April 29, 1880. |
| Earl of Idlesleigh..... | June 24, 1885. |
| William Ewart Gladstone..... | February 6, 1886. |
| Marquis of Salisbury | July 26, 1886. |
| W. H. Smith | January, 1887. |



LOCH KATRINE.

January.

February.

| PHASES OF THE MOON. | | | | SUN. | | | | PHASES OF THE MOON. | | | | SUN. | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|--|-------|------|------|------|-----------------------------------|----|----------------------------------|--|-------|------|------|------|
| ☾ Last Quarter..6th .. 11 43 a.m. | | | | RISES | A.M. | SETS | P.M. | ☾ Last Quarter 4th .. 7 26 p.m. | | | | RISES | A.M. | SETS | P.M. |
| ● New Moon....13th .. 8 39 a.m. | | | | | | | | ● New Moon ..11th .. 11 52 p.m. | | | | | | | |
| ☽ First Quarter 21st .. 4 49 a.m. | | | | | | | | ☽ First Quarter 20th .. 1 59 a.m. | | | | | | | |
| ○ Full Moon....28th .. 11 19 p.m. | | | | | | | | ○ Full Moon .. 27th .. 11 58 a.m. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | S | 1st Sun. after Christmas | | 8 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 1 | W | Geo. Cruikshank died, 1878 | | 7 | 41 | 4 | 48 |
| 2 | M | Scottish W'sale decided upon, '68 | | 8 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 2 | Th | Tralee Branch (C.W.S.) opd., '74 | | 7 | 39 | 4 | 50 |
| 3 | Tu | W. H. Ainsworth, novelist, d. '82 | | 8 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 | F | French war commenced, 1793 | | 7 | 38 | 4 | 51 |
| 4 | W | Wrkng. Men's Collg, Lndn, op.'63 | | 8 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 4 | S | Holmfirth flood, 1852 | | 7 | 37 | 4 | 53 |
| 5 | Th | Cornish Bank closed, 1879 | | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 5 | S | Sexagesima Sunday | | 7 | 34 | 4 | 55 |
| 6 | F | Epiphany | | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | M | Henry Irving, actor, born, 1838 | | 7 | 33 | 4 | 57 |
| 7 | S | Sir T. Lawrence died, 1830 | | 8 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 7 | Th | Charles Dickens born, 1812 | | 7 | 31 | 4 | 59 |
| 8 | S | 1st Sun. after Epiphany | | 8 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 8 | W | Half-Quarter Day | | 7 | 29 | 5 | 0 |
| 9 | M | Napoleon III. died, 1873 | | 8 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 9 | Th | Victor Emanuel died, 1878 | | 7 | 27 | 5 | 2 |
| 10 | Tu | Penny Post commenced, 1840 | | 8 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 10 | F | Queen Victoria married, 1840 | | 7 | 26 | 5 | 4 |
| 11 | W | Hilary Law Sittings begin | | 8 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 11 | S | London University chartrd., '26 | | 7 | 24 | 5 | 6 |
| 12 | Th | Dean Alford died, 1871 | | 8 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 12 | S | Quinquagesima Sunday | | 7 | 22 | 5 | 7 |
| 13 | F | Crumpsall Works purchased, '73 | | 8 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 13 | M | Lord Randolph Churchill bn., '49 | | 7 | 20 | 5 | 10 |
| 14 | S | Sir H. Ellis died, 1869 | | 8 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 14 | Th | S. Valentine's Day. Shrove Tu. | | 7 | 18 | 5 | 12 |
| 15 | S | 2nd Sun. after Epiphany | | 8 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 15 | W | Ash Wednesday | | 7 | 16 | 5 | 13 |
| 16 | M | Hartley Colliery accident, 1861 | | 8 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 16 | Th | Lindley Murray died, 1826 | | 7 | 14 | 5 | 15 |
| 17 | Tu | Benj. Franklin born, 1706 | | 8 | 0 | 4 | 21 | 17 | F | Michael Angelo died, 1564 | | 7 | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| 18 | W | German Empire proclmd., 1871 | | 7 | 59 | 4 | 22 | 18 | S | Martin Luther died, 1546 | | 7 | 10 | 5 | 19 |
| 19 | Th | James Watt born, 1796 | | 7 | 58 | 4 | 24 | 19 | S | 1st Sunday in Lent | | 7 | 8 | 5 | 21 |
| 20 | F | First English Parliament, 1265 | | 7 | 57 | 4 | 26 | 20 | M | Joseph Hume died, 1855 | | 7 | 6 | 5 | 22 |
| 21 | S | Louis XVI. guillotined, 1793 | | 7 | 56 | 4 | 27 | 21 | Th | S.S. "Pioneer" launched, 1879 | | 7 | 4 | 5 | 24 |
| 22 | S | 3rd Sun. after Epiphany | | 7 | 55 | 4 | 29 | 22 | W | [New York Branch estab., 1876 | | 7 | 2 | 5 | 26 |
| 23 | M | William Pitt died, 1806 | | 7 | 53 | 4 | 32 | 23 | Th | Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792 | | 7 | 0 | 5 | 28 |
| 24 | Tu | Joseph Maas, vocalist, died, 1886 | | 7 | 52 | 4 | 34 | 24 | F | Battle of Pavia, 1525 | | 6 | 58 | 5 | 30 |
| 25 | W | Robert Burns born, 1759 | | 7 | 51 | 4 | 35 | 25 | S | Kilmarnock Branch opened, '78 | | 6 | 56 | 5 | 31 |
| 26 | Th | Ernest Jones died, 1869 | | 7 | 50 | 4 | 36 | 26 | S | 2nd Sunday in Lent | | 6 | 54 | 5 | 33 |
| 27 | F | Prof. Sedgwick died, 1873 | | 7 | 49 | 4 | 38 | 27 | M | W. H. Longfellow born, 1807 | | 6 | 52 | 5 | 35 |
| 28 | S | Battle of Aliwal, 1846 | | 7 | 47 | 4 | 40 | 28 | Th | Tichborne trial ended, 1874 | | 6 | 50 | 5 | 37 |
| 29 | S | Septuagesima Sunday | | 7 | 46 | 4 | 41 | 29 | W | Leap Year day | | 6 | 48 | 5 | 38 |
| 30 | M | S.S. "Plover" sold, 1880 | | 7 | 44 | 4 | 43 | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Th | The Ashantees defeated, 1874 | | 7 | 42 | 4 | 45 | | | | | | | | |



WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.



OLD MILL, LANERCOST NEAR CARLISLE.

March.

April.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

SUN.

- ☾ Last Quarter..5th .. 3 26 a.m.
 ● New Moon....12th .. 4 21 p.m.
 ☽ First Quarter 20th .. 8 43 p.m.
 ○ Full Moon....27th .. 10 7 p.m.

| RISES | SETS |
|-------|------|
| A.M. | P.M. |

| | | | | |
|----|----|------------------------------------|------|------|
| 1 | Th | St. David's Day | 6 47 | 5 39 |
| 2 | F | John Wesley died, 1791 | 6 45 | 5 40 |
| 3 | S | Evacuation of Paris, 1871 | 6 43 | 5 42 |
| 4 | S | 3rd Sunday in Lent | 6 41 | 5 44 |
| 5 | M | Thames Tunnel opened, 1843 | 6 39 | 5 46 |
| 6 | Th | Artemus Ward died, 1867 | 6 36 | 5 47 |
| 7 | W | Green, historian, died, 1883 | 6 34 | 5 49 |
| 8 | Th | William III. died, 1702 | 6 32 | 5 51 |
| 9 | F | London Branch C.W.S. estb., '74 | 6 30 | 5 53 |
| 10 | S | Prince of Wales married, 1863 | 6 28 | 5 54 |
| 11 | S | 4th Sunday in Lent | 6 25 | 5 55 |
| 12 | M | Berlioz, composer, died, 1869 | 6 23 | 5 57 |
| 13 | Th | Emperor of Russia assassind., '81 | 6 21 | 5 59 |
| 14 | W | Wholesale com. business, 1864 | 6 19 | 6 1 |
| 15 | Th | Julius Cæsar assassinated, B.C. 54 | 6 16 | 6 3 |
| 16 | F | Duchess of Kent died, 1861 | 6 14 | 6 4 |
| 17 | S | St. Patrick's Day | 6 12 | 6 6 |
| 18 | S | 5th Sunday in Lent | 6 9 | 6 8 |
| 19 | M | Capture of Lucknow, 1858 | 6 7 | 6 10 |
| 20 | Th | Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727 | 6 5 | 6 11 |
| 21 | W | Princess Louise married, 1871 | 6 3 | 6 13 |
| 22 | Th | German Emperor born, 1797 | 6 0 | 6 15 |
| 23 | F | National Gallery founded, 1821 | 5 58 | 6 16 |
| 24 | S | Rouen Branch C.W.S. opnd., '79 | 5 56 | 6 18 |
| 25 | S | Palm Sunday | 5 53 | 6 20 |
| 26 | M | Duke of Cambridge born, 1819 | 5 51 | 6 21 |
| 27 | Th | Treaty of Amiens, 1802 | 5 49 | 6 23 |
| 28 | W | Duke of Albany died, 1884 | 5 47 | 6 25 |
| 29 | Th | 7th Congress, London, 1875 | 5 44 | 6 26 |
| 30 | F | Good Friday | 5 42 | 6 28 |
| 31 | S | Charlotte Brontë died, 1855 | 5 40 | 6 30 |

PHASES OF THE MOON.

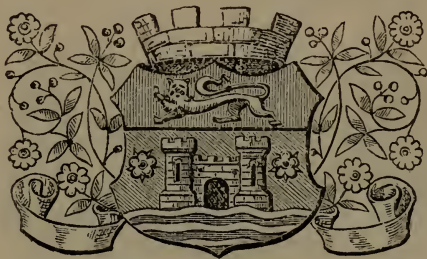
SUN.

- ☾ Last Quarter..3rd .. 0 41 p.m.
 ● New Moon....11th .. 9 8 a.m.
 ☽ First Quarter 19th .. 11 52 a.m.
 ○ Full Moon....26th .. 6 22 a.m.

| RISES | SETS |
|-------|------|
| A.M. | P.M. |

| | | | | |
|----|----|------------------------------------|------|------|
| 1 | S | Easter Sunday 4th Con. '72 | 5 38 | 6 31 |
| 2 | M | Liverpool dépôt commenced, 1875 | 5 36 | 6 33 |
| 3 | Th | 19th Congress, Leicester, 1877 | 5 34 | 6 35 |
| 4 | W | Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774 | 5 32 | 6 37 |
| 5 | Th | Robert Raikes died, 1811 | 5 29 | 6 38 |
| 6 | F | 6th Congress, Halifax, 1874 | 5 27 | 6 40 |
| 7 | S | Hamburg Branch comnd., 1884 | 5 24 | 6 41 |
| 8 | S | Low Sunday | 5 22 | 6 43 |
| 9 | M | Leith Branch (Scot.) opnd., 1877 | 5 20 | 6 44 |
| 10 | Th | 3rd Congress, Birmingham, 1871 | 5 18 | 6 45 |
| 11 | W | American Civil War com., 1861 | 5 15 | 6 46 |
| 12 | Th | 5th Congress, Newcastle, 1873 | 5 13 | 6 48 |
| 13 | F | G. J. Holyoake born, 1817 | 5 11 | 6 50 |
| 14 | S | 11th Congress, Gloucester, 1879 | 5 9 | 6 52 |
| 15 | S | 2nd Sunday after Easter | 5 7 | 6 53 |
| 16 | M | Sir John Franklin born, 1786 | 5 5 | 6 55 |
| 17 | Th | 8th Congress, Glasgow, 1876 | 5 2 | 6 57 |
| 18 | W | Justus Liebig, chemist, died, 1873 | 5 0 | 6 59 |
| 19 | Th | Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881 | 4 58 | 7 0 |
| 20 | F | Scottish Wholesale enrolled, '68 | 4 56 | 7 2 |
| 21 | S | Women's Co-op. League frmd. '83 | 4 55 | 7 4 |
| 22 | S | 3rd Sunday after Easter | 4 53 | 7 6 |
| 23 | M | 10th Congress, Manchester, '78 | 4 51 | 7 8 |
| 24 | Th | Tipperary Branch opened, 1866 | 4 49 | 7 10 |
| 25 | W | Rochdale Pioneers comnd., 1844 | 4 47 | 7 11 |
| 26 | Th | David Hume, historian, b., 1711 | 4 45 | 7 13 |
| 27 | F | General Grant born, 1822 | 4 43 | 7 14 |
| 28 | S | Earl Shaftesbury born, 1801 | 4 41 | 7 16 |
| 29 | S | 4th Sunday after Easter | 4 39 | 7 17 |
| 30 | M | Sir M. Costa, composer, died, '84 | 4 37 | 7 19 |

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.



CARLISLE.—p. 17.

The excellent little engraving of the general view of Carlisle, and also of the Market Place, will, we think, be of special interest to our readers, from their association with our Annual Congress, held last time at Carlisle. Most of the delegates would, no doubt, enjoy pleasant walks in the suburbs, as well as more extended journeys by "trap" or train. Our view of Carlisle is taken from the walk through the fields along the further bank of the river, and entering Rickerby Park. The picture is from a photograph, and is therefore very accurate. On the right is the well-known bridge over the Eden, with the castle walls and foliage beneath as a background. Farther to the left, but standing out very conspicuously, is the cathedral, not so much noted for its size or beauty as for its historic connections. Our view of the Market Place was taken on a market day, and shows, besides the Old Cross, surmounted with a lion rampant, the picturesquely-covered market stalls, which, of course, are a temporary arrangement only. Carlisle is possessed of a flourishing co-operative store, with nearly 3,000 members, doing a trade of close upon £90,000 a year. The chief manufactures of the city are cotton and gingham, biscuits, and hats. The population last census was about 36,000.

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LANERCOST PRIORY.—p. 13.

The Priory of Lanercost is situated on the banks of the Irthing, a few miles distant from Carlisle. It was founded, under the auspices of the Augustinian Black Canons, in 1169, by Robert de Vallibus, or Robert de Vaux, the second Lord of Gilsland after the Norman Conquest. The priory has a fine historical pedigree. It was used largely as a residence by King Edward I. during his wars against the Scots, 1280 to 1306. It was sacked by William Wallace in 1297, and in 1311 it was captured by Robert Bruce, who imprisoned the prior and canons for several days, eventually receiving large sums for their release. In 1346 King David of Scotland repeated this rude visitation, and carried off all the church plate as well as that of the refectory. After the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., the priory and its estates were granted to Sir Thomas Dacre, but have since passed to the Earls of Carlisle. Naworth Castle, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, is about a mile distant across the Irthing. The quaint old mill, with its water wheel (See p. 5.), is picturesquely situated near the Irthing, at some little distance from the priory ruins. The scenery all about this district is of great interest.

LOCH KATRINE.—p. 3.

Loch Katrine, although by no means to be classed among the finest lakes of Scotland as regards size and position, is considerably superior to many of the larger lakes in natural picturesqueness. It is situated a short distance to the north-east of the celebrated Ben Lomond, which is shown in the background of our engraving. The loch is ten miles long by two miles wide, and supplies Glasgow with water. The Queen formally opened these waterworks in October, 1859. Sir Walter Scott has rendered the loch and the neighbourhood famous, by making it the scene of the "Lady of the Lake," "Ellen's Isle" being the large isle near the foot of the lake.

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WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.—p. 4.

Worcester is one of the most ancient episcopal cities of England, pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Severn, from which it rises gradually, twenty-five miles S.W. from Birmingham. The cathedral, built of red sandstone, is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture, though devoid of external ornament. Its beauty consists in the lightness of its architecture, and the ample space within, which is well displayed by the lofty pinnacles which rise from every part of the building where they could have been placed with propriety. It was originally built in 680, by Ethelred, King of Mercia. It has been burnt three times, but was rebuilt in the reign of King John, who was buried in the choir. It was solemnly consecrated in 1218, in the presence of Henry III., the son of the deceased monarch. Worcester suffered severely in the war between Charles and the Parliament.

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MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

p. 7.

As a cathedral, there can be no doubt that "the old church," as it is often called, is immeasurably inferior to the stately piles of ecclesiastical buildings such as York or Lincoln. The citizens of Cottonopolis can, therefore, lay no claim to be possessed of a cathedral in the general sense. In ancient records it is spoken of as "the ould church," and the "paroch church," and as a parish church it will compare favourably with the finest in the country. As our readers are aware, Manchester is the natural home of co-operation, and in that city are situated the various central premises and offices of most of the various organisations belonging to the movement. Our engraving is from a photograph by Mr. J. Pollitt, Manchester.

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KILCHURN CASTLE, LOCH AWE.—p. 8.

This interesting and celebrated ruin stands at the northern end of Loch Awe, and is about twenty miles from Oban, famed for its beautiful landscapes and seascapes. The castle was built mostly during the fifteenth century, but additions were made a century or more afterwards. Loch Awe is alluded to by a writer as "That wild and beautiful lake, the heart of the territory of Clan Campbell, where in ancient days the king's writ did not run."

(Continued on page 10.)



THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH, MANCHESTER.

May.

June.

| PHASES OF THE MOON. | | | | PHASES OF THE MOON. | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------|-----------|--|------------------------------------|------|-----------|
| C Last Quarter..2nd .. 11 47 p.m. ● New Moon ..11th .. 1 24 a.m. D First Quarter 18th .. 11 5 p.m. O Full Moon....25th .. 1 40 p.m. | | | | C Last Quarter ..1st .. 0 53 p.m. ● New Moon.... 9th .. 4 34 p.m. D First Quarter 17th .. 6 50 a.m. O Full Moon....23rd .. 9 8 p.m. | | | |
| SUN. | | | | SUN. | | | |
| | RISES | A.M. | SETS P.M. | | RISES | A.M. | SETS P.M. |
| 1 Tu | Brinley Richards,composer,d.'85 | 4 35 | 7 21 | 1 F | Ld. Howe's Naval Victory, 1794 | 3 51 | 8 4 |
| 2 W | Thames Embankment opnd., '68 | 4 33 | 7 23 | 2 S | 16th Congress, Derby, 1834 | 3 51 | 8 5 |
| 3 Th | Jamaica discovered, 1494 | 4 31 | 7 24 | 3 S | 1st Sunday after Trinity | 3 50 | 8 6 |
| 4 F | Dr. Livingstone died, 1873 | 4 29 | 7 26 | 4 M | General Lord Wolseley b., 1833 | 3 50 | 8 7 |
| 5 S | Napoleon Bonaparte died, 1821 | 4 27 | 7 27 | 5 Th | Sir Julius Benedict died, 1885 | 3 49 | 8 8 |
| 6 S | Rogation Sunday | 4 26 | 7 29 | 6 W | 2nd Congress, Manchester, 1870 | 3 48 | 8 9 |
| 7 M | Lord F. Cavendish assntd., 1882 | 4 24 | 7 30 | 7 Th | [13th Congress, Leeds, 1881 | 3 47 | 8 10 |
| 8 Tu | Paper duty abolished, 1860 | 4 22 | 7 32 | 8 F | Douglas Jerrold died, 1857 | 3 47 | 8 11 |
| 9 W | John Stuart Mill died, 1873 | 4 21 | 7 33 | 9 S | Charles Dickens died, 1870 | 3 46 | 8 11 |
| 10 Th | Ascension Day | 4 19 | 7 35 | 10 S | 2nd Sunday after Trinity | 3 45 | 8 12 |
| 1 F | Hon. S. Percival assassnatd., 1812 | 4 17 | 7 36 | 11 M | Money Panic, 1866 | 3 45 | 8 13 |
| 2 S | Co-op. Printing Scty.com., 1869 | 4 15 | 7 38 | 12 Tu | Canon Kingsley born, 1819 | 3 45 | 8 14 |
| 3 S | Sunday after Ascension | 4 14 | 7 39 | 13 W | Berlin Congress assembled, 1878 | 3 45 | 8 15 |
| 4 M | 15th Congress, Edinburgh, 1883 | 4 12 | 7 41 | 14 Th | 18th Congress, Plymouth, 1886 | 3 45 | 8 16 |
| 5 Tu | [Robert Owen born, 1771 | 4 11 | 7 42 | 15 F | Magna Charta sealed, 1215 | 3 44 | 8 16 |
| 6 W | Mrs. Hemans, poetess, died, 1835 | 4 10 | 7 44 | 16 S | "Co-operator No. 2" launched, '86 | 3 44 | 8 16 |
| 7 Th | 12th Congress, Newcastle, 1880 | 4 8 | 7 45 | 17 S | 3rd Sunday after Trinity | 3 44 | 8 16 |
| 8 F | Revised Bible published, 1885 | 4 6 | 7 47 | 18 M | W.Pare, 1st Sec. Cent.Brd. d., '76 | 3 44 | 8 17 |
| 9 S | Nathaniel Hawthorne died, 1864 | 4 5 | 7 48 | 19 Tu | Bishop Colenso, Natal, died, 1883 | 3 44 | 8 17 |
| 10 S | Whit Sunday | 4 4 | 7 49 | 20 W | Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837 | 3 44 | 8 17 |
| 1 M | Fall of Paris, 1871 | 4 3 | 7 50 | 21 Th | Jos. Smith, Manchester, d., 1884 | 3 44 | 8 18 |
| 2 Tu | Lloyd Jones died, 1886, aged 75 | 4 2 | 7 52 | 22 F | Matthew Henry died, 1714 | 3 44 | 8 18 |
| 3 W | Victor Hugo, novelist, died, 1883 | 3 59 | 7 53 | 23 S | Keble College dedicated, 1870 | 3 45 | 8 18 |
| 4 Th | Purchase of S.S. "Plover" 1876 | 3 59 | 7 55 | 24 S | 4th Sunday after Trinity | 3 45 | 8 19 |
| 5 F | 17th Congress, Oldham, 1885 | 3 58 | 7 56 | 25 M | Newcastle drapery comcd., 1884 | 3 46 | 8 19 |
| 6 S | Haydn, composer, died, 1819 | 3 57 | 7 58 | 26 Tu | Repeal of Corn Laws, 1846 | 3 46 | 8 18 |
| 7 S | Trinity Sunday | 3 56 | 7 59 | 27 W | Paganini died, 1840 | 3 46 | 8 18 |
| 8 M | Earl Russell died, 1878 | 3 55 | 8 0 | 28 Th | Queen Victoria crowned, 1838 | 3 46 | 8 18 |
| 9 Tu | 14th Congress, Oxford, 1882 | 3 54 | 8 1 | 29 F | Globe Theatre burnt, 1613 | 3 47 | 8 18 |
| 10 W | 19th Congress, Carlisle, 1887 | 3 53 | 8 2 | 30 S | C.W.S. Goole office opened, '79 | 3 47 | 8 17 |
| 1 Th | 1st Congress, London, 1869 | 3 52 | 8 3 | | | | |



KILCHURN CASTLE, LOCH AWE.

T. EGGINGTON'S

IMPROVED

EFFECTUAL

FOR THE

CURE

OF

Ruptures.



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AND IS DISTINGUISHED FOR

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NOTE.—Unlike many others, this CORN FLOUR bears the Names of its Manufacturers, who offer the guarantee of their long-established reputation for its Uniformly Superior Quality.



ROCKS AT MOUNT SORREL.

July.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|
| ☾ | Last Quarter ..1st .. | 3 53 a.m. |
| ● | New Moon9th .. | 6 17 a.m. |
| ☾ | First Quarter 16th .. | 0 13 p.m. |
| ○ | Full Moon....23rd .. | 5 45 a.m. |
| ☾ | Last Quarter 30th .. | 8 30 p.m. |

SUN.

| RISES | A.M. | SETS | P.M. |
|-------|------|------|------|
|-------|------|------|------|

| | | | | |
|----|----|------------------------------------|------|------|
| 1 | S | 5th Sunday after Trinity | 3 48 | 8 18 |
| 2 | M | [Manchstr. shoe dept. com., '72 | 3 49 | 8 17 |
| 3 | Tu | Dundee Branch (Scot.) opd., 1881 | 3 50 | 8 17 |
| 4 | W | Independence Day, U.S.A. | 3 51 | 8 16 |
| 5 | Th | Various Licenses expire | 3 52 | 8 16 |
| 6 | F | Sir T. More beheaded, 1535 | 3 53 | 8 15 |
| 7 | S | Indian parcel post inaugurtd. '85 | 3 54 | 8 15 |
| 8 | S | 6th Sunday after Trinity | 3 55 | 8 14 |
| 9 | M | Fire Insurance expires | 3 56 | 8 14 |
| 10 | Tu | Old London Bridge burnt, 1212 | 3 57 | 8 13 |
| 11 | W | L. & Y. Productive Soc. com., '74 | 3 58 | 8 13 |
| 12 | Th | Limerick Branch opened, 1869 | 3 59 | 8 12 |
| 13 | F | Richard Cromwell d., 1712 | 4 0 | 8 11 |
| 14 | S | Waterford Branch opened, 1873 | 4 1 | 8 10 |
| 15 | S | 7th Sunday after Trinity | 4 2 | 8 9 |
| 16 | M | Manchstr. Furnishing dpt. op., '76 | 4 3 | 8 8 |
| 17 | Tu | Bridgewater Canal opened, 1761 | 4 4 | 8 7 |
| 18 | W | Dean Stanley died, 1881 | 4 5 | 8 6 |
| 19 | Th | Bishop Wilberforce died, 1873 | 4 6 | 8 5 |
| 20 | F | Army purchase abolished, 1871 | 4 7 | 8 4 |
| 21 | S | S.S. "Mar. Briggs" purchd, '83 | 4 9 | 8 3 |
| 22 | S | 8th Sunday after Trinity | 4 10 | 8 2 |
| 23 | M | Marq. of Hartington born, 1833 | 4 11 | 8 0 |
| 24 | Tu | Window Tax abolished, 1851 | 4 12 | 7 58 |
| 25 | W | Captain Webb drowned, 1883 | 4 14 | 7 56 |
| 26 | Th | Atlantic Cable laid, 1866 | 4 15 | 7 54 |
| 27 | F | S.S. "Cambrian" purchased, '81 | 4 17 | 7 53 |
| 28 | S | L'pool Landing Stage burnt, '74 | 4 19 | 7 51 |
| 29 | S | 9th Sunday after Trinity | 4 21 | 7 50 |
| 30 | M | Relief of Derry, 1689 | 4 23 | 7 49 |
| 31 | Tu | Island St. Helena discovrd., 1502 | 4 24 | 7 47 |

August.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|
| ● | New Moon7th .. | 6 21 p.m. |
| ☾ | First Quarter 14th .. | 4 44 p.m. |
| ○ | Full Moon21st .. | 4 20 p.m. |
| ☾ | Last Quarter 29th .. | 2 18 p.m. |

SUN.

| RISES | A.M. | SETS | P.M. |
|-------|------|------|------|
|-------|------|------|------|

| | | | | |
|----|----|------------------------------------|------|------|
| 1 | W | Lammas Day | 4 25 | 7 46 |
| 2 | Th | Last Sitting of Irish Parlt., 1800 | 4 26 | 7 44 |
| 3 | F | Arkwright died, 1792 | 4 28 | 7 42 |
| 4 | S | Leicester Works purchased, '73 | 4 30 | 7 41 |
| 5 | S | 10th Sunday aft. Trinity | 4 31 | 7 40 |
| 6 | M | Bank Holiday | 4 33 | 7 38 |
| 7 | Tu | Baron Leathton died, 1799 | 4 35 | 7 36 |
| 8 | W | Canning died, 1827 | 4 36 | 7 34 |
| 9 | Th | Greenwich Obsrvatry. com., 1675 | 4 38 | 7 32 |
| 10 | F | Crumpsall Wrks.—New engines | 4 40 | 7 31 |
| 11 | S | C.W.S. enrolled, 1863 [startd. '86 | 4 41 | 7 29 |
| 12 | S | 11th Sunday aft. Trinity | 4 42 | 7 27 |
| 13 | M | Admiral Farragut died, 1870 | 4 44 | 7 25 |
| 14 | Tu | Heckmdwike. boot wrks. com., '80 | 4 45 | 7 23 |
| 15 | W | Sir Walter Scott born, 1771 | 4 46 | 7 21 |
| 16 | Th | C.W.S. Insurance fund startd. '73 | 4 47 | 7 19 |
| 17 | F | Duchess of Kent born, 1786 | 4 49 | 7 17 |
| 18 | S | Battle of Gravelotte, 1870 | 4 51 | 7 15 |
| 19 | S | 12th Sunday aft. Trinity | 4 52 | 7 13 |
| 20 | M | Abergele Railway Accident., 1868 | 4 53 | 7 11 |
| 21 | Tu | Battle of Vimeira, 1808 | 4 55 | 7 9 |
| 22 | W | Rev. Dr. Pusey born, 1800 | 4 57 | 7 7 |
| 23 | Th | Treaty of Prague, 1866 [L'dn., '86 | 4 59 | 7 5 |
| 24 | F | 1st National Co-op. Flowr. Show. | 5 1 | 7 3 |
| 25 | S | Longton Crockery depôt opd., '86 | 5 2 | 7 1 |
| 26 | S | 13th Sunday aft. Trinity | 5 3 | 6 59 |
| 27 | M | Thomson, author, died, 1748 | 5 5 | 6 57 |
| 28 | Tu | St. Augustin | 5 7 | 6 55 |
| 29 | W | Co-op. Insurance Co. regtd., '67 | 5 8 | 6 53 |
| 30 | Th | Dr. Paley born, 1743 | 5 10 | 6 51 |
| 31 | F | John Bunyan died, 1688 | 5 12 | 6 49 |

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.—Continued from page 6.

ROCKS AT MOUNT SORREL,

LEICESTERSHIRE.—p. 9.

The traveller between Leicester and Derby on the Midland Railway will remember that a short distance from Loughborough is a range of hills on the western side. The largest of this range is Charnwood Forest. The district is of volcanic origin, and authorities pronounce it as one of the oldest hill-countries in England. Various kinds of rocks, slates, and granites are found in the forest, the bulk of the latter being quarried at Mount Sorrel. The granite is of the variety known as hornblende. It is of a pinkish tint, and would be exceedingly useful for decorative purposes were it not that it is too much divided into what are called "joints" to allow of very large blocks being raised. It is, therefore, chiefly quarried into kerbstones and "sets" for paving purposes. Those who have time to explore the district will find much to interest them in the natural formation of the rocks, and many lovely nooks and sequestered places specially adapted for those of a romantic turn of mind.

—:—

DARTMOUTH CASTLE, DEVON.—p. 20.

About nine or ten miles below Totnes, on the Dart (alluded to in our Almanac last year), is the quaint old town of Dartmouth, with its haven or harbour. The old castle, which defended the entrance, and Kingsweare Castle, on the opposite side of the river, were once strongly garrisoned, and have done good service, but Time "has placed his withering hand" upon them, and the "harmony of peace," so well portrayed on the river about Totnes, is more in keeping with the ivy-clad ruin of the round tower which still remains.

WELLS CATHEDRAL.—p. 11.

The city of Wells is situated at the foot of the Mendip Hills, in Somersetshire. Its chief attraction is, of course, the cathedral, which is described as superior to many of our church "capitals." One writer says: "Taken as a whole, there are few groups of ecclesiastical buildings that can be found in England to surpass those of Wells, with the antique houses and fine gateways of its close, the glorious façade of its cathedral, and the moated episcopal palace with its ruined hall." According to some authorities the sculptures are quite unrivalled, and, with their architectural accompaniments, make up a whole such as can only be found at Rheims or Chartres. The little town of Cheddar—famous for its cheeses—lies, at the edge of the Mendips, about eight miles to the north-west of Wells.

—:—

NEWARK GATE, LEICESTER.—p. 25.

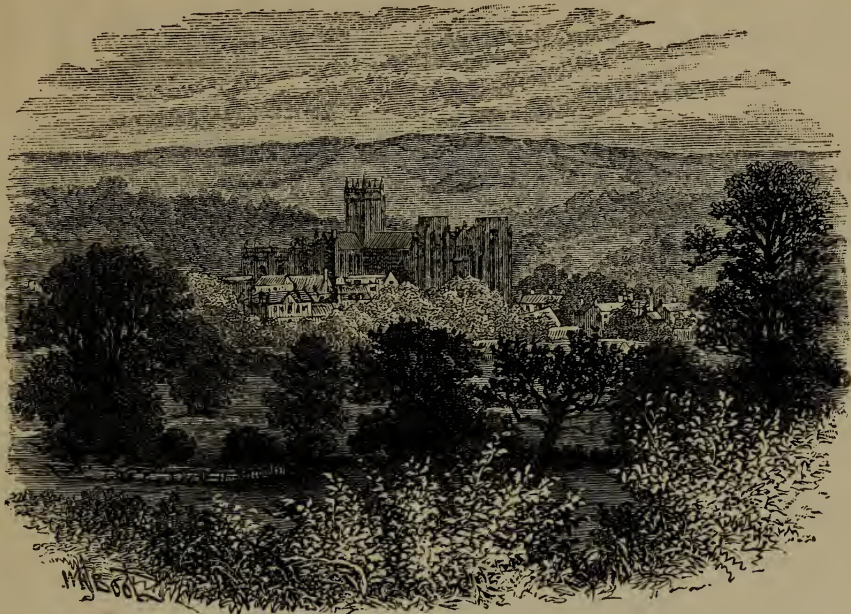
Leicester is a town largely noted for its historical connections, having figured in various prominent and important events in the early and medieval history of the country. Its antiquity is undoubtedly very great; but whether the statement that its foundation dates back to the year 300 is correct or not, it would be difficult to say. Rome is not so old by a century or so, so that the statement just mentioned may be taken *cum grano salis*. At all events, its medieval history is well ascertained. It formerly possessed a castle and fortifications, but many parts were destroyed during the reign of James I. The old gateway, shown nearly in the centre of our engraving, is one of the last remains, and is called the Newark Gate—from new warke, or new work.

MR. GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE.

(See frontispiece.)

THE president of the co-operative organisation for the year 1887 is just 70 years old, having been born—as a reference to Calendar will show—on the 13th April, 1817. Mr. Holyoake was born in Birmingham, being descended from an old family of armourers. Whilst a mere child, he developed that character for work which has continued with him for more than half a century; an instance of this is the fact that whilst only about 10 years of age he obtained employment, after school hours, at a tinplate worker's establishment. His parents, although respectable and hard-working people, were by no means wealthy, and it was necessary that the youngster should early take an occupation. From the age of 12 to 22, he worked at the Eagle Foundry, Birmingham, where his father held a situation as foreman of whitesmiths for 40 years. During the latter part of this time he was successful in improving and inventing several machines. At the Mechanics' Institute, where his education began in real earnest, he received prizes for mathematical proficiency, and for ingenious mathematical instruments constructed by himself. His workshop had to be his college, meal-times and other intervals being devoted to reading and study, and the "midnight oil" was frequently burnt in the search after knowledge. When about 20 years of age he went with some friends to hear Robert Owen lecture on the new

topic of co-operation, and this ultimately led to young Holyoake throwing in his lot with the reformers. Social and political reforms at that time were agitating the public mind, and it was whilst lecturing to the Chartists, on "Home Colonisation," at Cheltenham, that he was led into remarks that resulted in six months' imprisonment in Gloucester gaol. At the expiration of this time, Mr. Holyoake's literary career may be said to have commenced. For many years he lectured throughout the kingdom, and afterwards edited the *Reasoner*, for 30 volumes. Mr. Holyoake's literary works have been very numerous, the most important, perhaps, being the "History of Co-operation," in 2 volumes. During the period when the tax was such a crushing burden on the newspapers, Mr. Holyoake, like Mr. Abel Heywood, of Manchester, incurred heavy penalties for his persistent agitation against the iniquitous tax, and it is to such noble and self-sacrificing men that we owe the privileges and advantages of our social position to-day. Mr. Holyoake has been a member of the Central Board continuously since its establishment in 1869, and, in honouring him by placing him in the distinguished position of president, co-operators are proud to acknowledge their indebtedness to one who is so clear and concise a thinker, so facile and thoughtful a writer, and so honourable a gentleman.



WELLS CATHEDRAL (FROM THE NORTH-WEST).

September.

October.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- New Moon6th .. 4 56 a.m.
- ☾ First Quarter 12th .. 10 0 p.m.
- Full Moon20th .. 5 24 a.m.
- ☾ Last Quarter 28th .. 8 30 a.m.

SUN.

RISES
A.M.
SETS
P.M.

- 1 S Cetewayo left England, 1882
- 2 S 14th Sunday aft. Trinity
- 3 M Oliver Cromwell died, 1658
- 4 Th French Republic proclaimed, '70
- 5 W Grace Darling's rescue, 1838
- 6 Th Hannah Moore died, 1833
- 7 F Dr. Johnson born, 1709
- 8 S Scottish Wholesale com., 1868
- 9 S 15th Sunday aft. Trinity
- 10 M Capture of Tel-el-Kebir, 1881
- 11 Th Battle of Malplaquet, 1709
- 12 W Marshal Blucher died, 1819
- 13 Th "Co-operator No.1" launched, '84
- 14 F Duke of Wellington died, 1852
- 15 S Leicester Shoe Works com. 1873
- 16 S 16th Sunday aft. Trinity
- 17 M Paisley Man. Scty. started, 1873
- 18 Th Battle of Alma, 1854
- 19 W President Garfield died, 1882
- 20 Th C.W.S. 21st Annivrsy. celb. 1884
- 21 F Sir Walter Scott died, 1832
- 22 S Lord Denman died, 1854
- 23 S 17th Sunday aft. Trinity
- 24 M Dean Millman died, 1868
- 25 Th Siege of Paris commenced, 1870
- 26 W Lucknow relieved, 1857
- 27 Th Hooper Sq. Drapery com., 1880
- 28 F Strasburg capitulated, 1870
- 29 S Michaelmas Day
- 30 S 18th Sunday aft. Trinity

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- New Moon5th .. 2 34 p.m.
- ☾ First Quarter 12th .. 5 29 a.m.
- Full Moon ..19th .. 9 9 p.m.
- ☾ Last Quarter 28th .. 1 56 a.m.

SUN.

RISES
A.M.
SETS
P.M.

- 1 M Earl Shaftesbury died, 1885
- 2 Th Admiral Keppel died, 1786
- 3 W Burnhm.Beeches made public '83
- 4 Th Guizot born, 1787
- 5 F Durham Soap Works com., 1874
- 6 S S.S. "Progress" launched, 1884
- 7 S 19th Sunday aft. Trinity
- 8 M Chicago burnt down, 1872
- 9 Th Rome and Italy incorporated, '70
- 10 W "Hell Gate" dynamited, 1885
- 11 Th Zwingle, Swiss reformr. kld., 1531
- 12 F S.S. "Federation" launched, '86
- 13 S Surrender of Peking, 1860
- 14 S 20th Sunday aft. Trinity
- 15 M [Wholesale Bank com., 1872
- 16 Th Marie Antoinette executed, 1793
- 17 W First Hospital Saturday, 1874
- 18 Th Last English Lottery, 1826
- 19 F Dean Swift died, 1745
- 20 S Thomas Hughes born, 1823
- 21 S 21st Sunday aft. Trinity
- 22 M Bishop Fraser (Manchr) d., '85
- 23 Th Sir M. Hicks Beach born, 1837
- 24 W D. Webster died, 1852
- 25 Th Battle of Agincourt, 1415
- 26 F "Royal Charter" lost, 1859
- 27 S Captain Cook born, 1728
- 28 S 22nd Sunday aft. Trinity
- 29 M Bristol riots, 1831
- 30 Th Léon Gambetta born, 1838
- 31 W Leeds Saleroom opened, 1882

THE MOTHERS' PAGE.

"The care of children is a responsibility that a good mother loves, but fears; an anomaly less strange than true!"—VICTORIAN.

Children's Digestion.

A child's digestion is more delicate than that of a grown-up person; therefore children like vegetable fat-formers—such as sugar and treacle—better than animal fat; and they are better for them, unless sweets disagree with them. Sugar also helps to dissolve the ashes that make bone, and purifies the blood.

Open Air Exercise for Children.

Insure exercise for your children in the open air during all seasons. Inclement weather should not hurt a child if properly dressed for it. Avoid chilling the surface of the body or the contact of damp clothing to the skin. Even during infancy, we believe in the inhalation of fresh air, untainted by the gases of furnaces, imperfect sewerage, &c., in which most city houses abound.

Aristocratic Babies.

Children who are constantly held, and watched, and tended, rarely thrive. They grow fretful, uneasy, and pale; no one seems to know why. The rich woman's baby is at a disadvantage in this respect, unless money, as it may sometimes, procure an intelligent, faithful nurse—a foster-mother. To entrust an infant to some nurses is almost as much an act of abandonment as is that of the heathen mother who throws her babe into the jaws of the crocodile of the sacred river. The children who have grown up through a wretched childhood to a crippled and deformed maturity, caused by the carelessness of nurses, who have let them fall or injure themselves in other ways, are not a few. Children need freedom from unnatural restraint in order to develop their own individualities. Deprived of it, they become more or less helpless and dependent. The ability of children when grown up is greatly lessened by too much restriction in childhood.

Development of the Senses.

All mothers should study the unfolding of child life. Dr. Genzer says that the sense of touch is developed from the earliest period, and reflex actions are readily excited by the slightest stimulation of the nerves of touch, especially those of the face, then of the hands and soles of the feet. The feeling of pain is but slowly developed, and is only clearly exhibited after four or five weeks, before which time infants do not shed tears. True muscular sense is at least doubtful. Hunger and thirst are manifested in an increased general irritability, followed by reflex movements; these cease after the first week. Smell and taste are not distinguishable in infants. Genzer also asserts that the sense of hearing is perceptible in the first, or at most the second, day of life. New born infants are so sensitive to light that they will turn the head to follow a mild light; whilst, if a strong glare be suddenly thrown upon the eye, squinting is induced, and even convulsive closure of the lids. After a few days the child will follow the motion of various objects by movements of its head. Between the fourth and fifth weeks the convergence of the pupils of the eyes and the power of regulating their movements in vision are perceptible. A distinct perception of colour does not exist under four or five months.

Eat Fruit.

Fruit-eating must obtain more largely than it does, not as a luxury, but as a hygienic measure. Our lives are becoming impaired, and meat-eating is a luxury which is incompatible with many generations without deterioration of the viscera; and consequently our dietaries must be modified accordingly. Fruit should be kept where the children can help themselves to it. A barrel of apples will often save a fit of sickness. Three or four eaten every day will do them ever so much good. Never stint your children's supply of fruit if you can help it.

Education of Girls, and Health.

Girls should be taught something of what they owe to posterity as well as to themselves, for in their hands lie the health and happiness of the entire nation. They are too often reared in total ignorance of the commonest physiological facts, since some mothers suppose that a fine, pure young mind would be depraved by the slightest study of the simple rules of health. Hundreds of young girls injure themselves irreparably through this false doctrine, and never know it till they are wives and mothers. Late hours, cramped positions during study, and over-exertion, but, worst of all, acceptance of fashions which displace the bones and internal organs till the mischief has become irreparable, even by the surgeon, are some of the vicious habits which are sapping the comfort of the present generation, and the mental and physical wellbeing of the next one.

The Care of the Hands.

With cool weather comes the liability to chapped hands, and the discomfort of these is more trying than their unsightliness. With care the hands may be kept smooth even by those who handle the dishcloth. For cleansing the hands use oatmeal instead of soap, or a little ammonia or borax in the water they are washed in. Be careful to dry them thoroughly every time they are washed, and then apply a little vaseline or cold cream, wiping the hands after the application. Oxalic acid, in a weak solution, will remove stains, or, what is better, a bit of lemon, for oxalic acid is poison, and must not be permitted to touch an abraded part of the skin. At night rub oatmeal over the hands and wear a pair of kid gloves a size or two too large. This is especially for those who, after their housework is done, sit down to the piano, or occupy themselves with fine sewing or silk embroidery.

Orderliness.

Children should early be taught the value of quietness and orderliness at home. Certainly there must be times of recreation and enjoyment, but, as a rule, quietness when in the house should be inculcated. Orderliness is essential in a good training. Toys, books, &c., should be put in their respective places when done with, and this duty should not be left to the nurse or mother. Good habits are easily fostered by the painstaking mother, and her care and trouble is amply repaid in after years.

HYDROLEINE

SANITARY

SOAP POWDER.

THE MARVELLOUS CLEANSER!

WHY IS IT

That **HYDROLEINE**, the most recent Soap Powder offered to the public, has obtained so much favour and commanded such large sales?

And also why is it that the Manufacturers have obtained the

**HIGHEST AWARD OF
THE SANITARY INSTITUTE OF GT. BRITAIN**

AND THE APPROVAL OF

THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES;

ALSO THE

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS

AND OF

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SOCIETY

(Such Testimonials as cannot be produced by the Manufacturers of the oldest or of any other Soap Powder, Dry Soap, or Extract of Soap)?

IT IS BECAUSE

HYDROLEINE is beyond all dispute the **VERY BEST ARTICLE** of its class in the market, and **DEFIES COMPETITION**. Once tried, the public will have it and no other.

HYDROLEINE (SANITARY SOAP POWDER) is supplied in $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. (1d.) tin foil packets (with attractive labels) packed in 14-lb. boxes; the packets are also put up in parcels of 1 doz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. in 1-cwt. cases. It is also supplied in blue wrappers ($\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. two for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.), packed as above, or put up in parcels of 1 doz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., in 1-cwt. cases. Also in 1-lb. paper bags, packed in 1-cwt. and 2-cwt. cases.

Two cwt. and upwards may be had carriage paid from the Co-operative Wholesale Society, London, Manchester, Bristol, or Newcastle;

OR OF

The HYDROLEINE CO. Limited, Watling Street Works, Watling Street, Leicester.

LONDON OFFICES AND STORES: 75 & 76, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

THE SOAP OF TO-DAY AND THE
FUTURE.

WATSON'S MATCHLESS CLEANSER

Saves Time, saves Labour, saves Trouble.

MATCHLESS for the Laundry.

MATCHLESS for Scouring.

MATCHLESS for Hard or Soft Water.

MATCHLESS for Cold or Hot Water.

Lathers freely, Cleanses quickly.

Buy one **POUND BAR**, and judge for yourself.

**TRY THE
MATCHLESS CLEANSER.**

SOLD BY THE
Co-operative Wholesale Society, Balloon Street, Manchester,
AND ALL CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

WHITEHALL SOAP WORKS, LEEDS.



LANERCOST PRIORY, NEAR CARLISLE.

November.

December.

| PHASES OF THE MOON. | | SUN. | | | PHASES OF THE MOON. | | SUN. | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|------|-----------|
| ● | New Moon4th .. | 6 | 2 | a.m. | ● | New Moon3rd .. | 10 | 6 | a.m. |
| ☾ | First Quarter 10th .. | 4 | 16 | p.m. | ☾ | First Quarter..10th .. | 6 | 46 | a.m. |
| ○ | Full Moon....18th .. | 3 | 16 | p.m. | ○ | Full Moon....18th .. | 10 | 41 | a.m. |
| ☾ | Last Quarter 26th .. | 5 | 21 | p.m. | ☾ | Last Quarter 26th .. | 6 | 0 | a.m. |
| | | RISES | A.M. | SETS P.M. | | | RISES | A.M. | SETS P.M. |
| 1 | Th London Tea & Coffee dpt.com.'82 | 6 | 56 | 4 32 | 1 | S Eb. Elliott died, 1849 | 7 | 46 | 3 53 |
| 2 | F All Souls Day | 6 | 57 | 4 31 | 2 | S Advent Sunday | 7 | 47 | 3 52 |
| 3 | S Bread riots at Exeter, 1867 | 6 | 59 | 4 29 | 3 | M Archbhp.Tait died, 1882, aged 71 | 7 | 48 | 3 52 |
| 4 | S 23rd Sunday aft. Trinity | 7 | 0 | 4 27 | 4 | Tb Royal Courts of Justice opnd., '82 | 7 | 49 | 3 51 |
| 5 | M Gunpowder Plot frustrated, 1605 | 7 | 2 | 4 25 | 5 | W Rome made Italian Capital, 1870 | 7 | 51 | 3 51 |
| 6 | Tb Hy. Fawcett, P.M. Gen., died, '84 | 7 | 4 | 4 24 | 6 | Tb Trollope, novelist, died, 1882 | 7 | 52 | 3 51 |
| 7 | W Robert Dale Owen born, 1801 | 7 | 5 | 4 23 | 7 | F John Flaxman died, 1826 | 7 | 53 | 3 50 |
| 8 | Th Trial Trip s.s. "Federation," '86 | 7 | 7 | 4 22 | 8 | S Fire at Ring Theatre, Vienna, '82 | 7 | 54 | 3 50 |
| 9 | F Prince of Wales born, 1841 | 7 | 9 | 4 20 | 9 | S 2nd Sunday in Advent | 7 | 56 | 3 49 |
| 10 | S Luther born, 1483 | 7 | 10 | 4 19 | 10 | M S.S. "Delaware" lost, 1871 | 7 | 57 | 3 49 |
| 11 | S 24th Sunday aft. Trinity | 7 | 12 | 4 16 | 11 | Tb Richard Doyle, artist, died, 1883 | 7 | 58 | 3 49 |
| 12 | M Charles Kemble died, 1854 | 7 | 14 | 4 14 | 12 | W Vice-Chancellor Hall died, 1883 | 7 | 59 | 3 49 |
| 13 | Tb Wm. Etty, R.A., died, 1849 | 7 | 16 | 4 14 | 13 | Th Attempt to blow up London | 8 | 0 | 3 49 |
| 14 | W Abercrombie, metaphyscn. d, '44 | 7 | 18 | 4 12 | 14 | F [Bridge, 1884 | 8 | 0 | 3 49 |
| 15 | Th Pitt, statesman, born, 1708 | 7 | 19 | 4 11 | 15 | S Isaak Walton died, 1683 | 8 | 1 | 3 48 |
| 16 | F John Bright born, 1811 | 7 | 21 | 4 10 | 16 | S 3rd Sunday in Advent | 8 | 2 | 3 49 |
| 17 | S Robert Owen died, 1858 | 7 | 23 | 4 9 | 17 | M Sir Humphrey Davy born, 1779 | 8 | 3 | 3 49 |
| 18 | S 25th Sunday aft. Trinity | 7 | 25 | 4 8 | 18 | Tb Slavery abolished in U.S., 1862 | 8 | 4 | 3 50 |
| 19 | M Peace proclaimed, 1815 | 7 | 27 | 4 7 | 19 | W Lord Beaconsfield born, 1805 | 8 | 5 | 3 50 |
| 20 | Tb Suez Canal opened, 1869 | 7 | 28 | 4 6 | 20 | Th Richard Oastler born, 1789 | 8 | 5 | 3 50 |
| 21 | W "Ettrick Shepherd" died, 1835 | 7 | 30 | 4 4 | 21 | F SHORTEST DAY Rochdale | 8 | 6 | 3 51 |
| 22 | Th St. Cecilia | 7 | 31 | 4 3 | 22 | S [Pioneers first opnd. store, '44 | 8 | 6 | 3 51 |
| 23 | F Fenians executed, 1867 | 7 | 33 | 4 2 | 23 | S 4th Sunday in Advent | 8 | 6 | 3 51 |
| 24 | S John Knox died, 1572 | 7 | 34 | 4 0 | 24 | M Thackeray, novelist, died, 1863 | 8 | 7 | 3 52 |
| 25 | S 26th Sunday aft. Trinity | 7 | 36 | 3 58 | 25 | Tb Christmas Day | 8 | 7 | 3 52 |
| 26 | M C.W.S. Newcastle Brnh. op., '71 | 7 | 37 | 3 57 | 26 | W Bank Holiday | 8 | 7 | 3 53 |
| 27 | Tb Sir R.Gossett, Sgt.-at-Arms, d.'85 | 7 | 39 | 3 56 | 27 | Th Charles Lamb died, 1834 | 8 | 8 | 3 54 |
| 28 | W Times first printed by steam, '14 | 7 | 40 | 3 55 | 28 | F Washington Irving died, 1859 | 8 | 8 | 3 55 |
| 29 | Th Horace Greeley died, 1872 | 7 | 42 | 3 55 | 29 | S W. E. Gladstone born, 1809 | 8 | 8 | 3 56 |
| 30 | F St. Andrew's Day | 7 | 44 | 3 54 | 30 | S 1st Sun. after Christmas | 8 | 9 | 3 57 |
| | | | | | 31 | M Gambetta died, 1882 | 8 | 9 | 3 58 |

GENERAL RULES FOR MARKETING.

Marketing is a very important part of a house-keeper's duty, and requires sound judgment to perform it in that way which will conduce most to the profit and comfort of home. Have a care to consult family "likes" and "dislikes;" that food for which the palate craves generally proves most nourishing to the consumer, and is a great security against waste. Buy, as a general rule, food that is in season, especially fish, fruit, and vegetables. In your purchases also have an eye to variety of food; the stomach is kept in healthier condition by change of diet. Every day a different dinner should be provided. Avoid cheapening from shop to shop. Be assured that essentially there is little or no difference in the prices of the necessities of life—it is all a seeming and a delusion. If the general price of bread is 7d., depend upon it the baker who sells it for 6d. or 6½d. has other and pernicious means, which do not meet his customer's eye, to make even more profit than he who is selling at 7d. Buy all articles that will keep in as large a quantity as possible; by so doing you will save much time in errand running, and no doubt purchase at a cheaper rate. When you or your servant return from marketing, let everything be weighed, and the price entered in your account book. In purchasing perishable goods care should be taken to get everything as fresh and new as possible. This is absolutely necessary in the case of vegetables, fruit, eggs, butter, and fish generally, as these cannot be used in too fresh a condition; but, as meat requires to be kept some time, it may, when the butcher's word can be trusted as to the day on which it was killed, be purchased ready for cooking. Indeed this must often be done when a small supply of cut meat, such as steaks or chops, is required. As, however, it is the butcher's interest to sell off his meat while it is fresh, in order to avoid the loss arising from its spoiling on his hands, he will seldom have any prime pieces which have been kept long enough for immediate use, so that it is much safer, as a general rule, to ask for it fresh, and keep it at home. Where it is possible, the housewife should always market herself, and pay ready money for everything she purchases. This is the only way in which she can be sure of getting the best goods at the lowest price.—*Domestic World.*

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BARGAIN-MAKING.

The love of bargain-making assails both sexes. We cannot understand why it is that a feeling of exultation springs up within us the moment we fancy ourselves possessors of a bargain. It seems scarcely an honest principle which can induce us to be pleased at a supposed advantage we gain over the manufacturer or tradesman. It would be a far higher feeling which prompted a purchaser on entering a shop to desire only a just exchange of commodity and specie. The buyer must endeavour to decide upon the real value of the articles laid before her, and to satisfy herself that she is not called upon to pay more for the articles she buys than what is reasonable. If the price exceed her expectation, it is the more just to

bring down her wishes to the purchase of articles of lower value, than to attempt, as many do, to beat down to your own terms the price of those of higher value. The tradesman is unjust to himself if he permit you to buy from him at too low a rate, and unjust to you if he require from you more than the goods in question are worth. In all steady, reputable shops the prices will be found nearly the same, according to the state of the markets. Those, also, who are fond of bargains, lose more time in hunting after them than the difference of the price in the articles they purchase can compensate, were even the principle upon which they act a proper one. This ranging from shop to shop has also given origin to a fashionable method of killing time, which is well known by the term "shopping," and is literally a mean and unwarrantable amusement at the expense of the tradesmen and shopkeepers who are subjected to it. Some ladies make a practice to get down half the goods in a haberdasher's shop upon the counter, and, after talking for an hour or two on their quality and prices, leave the shop without making a purchase. There may be some variation occasionally in the price of goods amongst honest traders, from accidental circumstances; but, generally speaking, respectable tradesmen pretty well agree in the prices, and are satisfied with fair profits. Tradesmen that are to be depended on rest their prosperity upon the approbation of steady customers and fair dealing, and will not willingly offer them goods which are bad in quality, and which would prove unserviceable; while those who do business to please "bargain-makers" are not over scrupulous about the quality of the articles they sell.—*Domestic World.*

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DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Domestic economy should especially be practised by persons with limited or fluctuating incomes. Extravagant parents may expect to have extravagant children. At the same time it is well to remember that there is a difference between economy and stinginess. Prudent housewives will apportion each week the various necessary items of expenditure, such as rent, rates, clubs or insurance, coal, gas, &c., and will insist on this expenditure being less than the income. The co-operative dividend on purchases should be left as an investment, and such sums as can be saved added from time to time. A good reserve fund is as necessary for the household as for the flourishing store. "He that is taught to live upon little," remarked William Penn, "owes more to his father's wisdom than he that has a great deal left him does to his father's care." Louis XII. was naturally inclined to economy; this was once made a topic of ridicule in his presence, to which he replied: "I had rather see my courtiers laugh at my avarice, than my people weep at my extravagance." "Never forget to have a penny when all thy expenses are paid," taught Franklin; "then shalt thou reach the point of happiness, and independence shall be thy shield and buckler, thy helmet and crown; then shall thy soul walk upright, nor stoop to the silken wretch because he hath riches, nor pocket an abuse because the hand which offers it wears a ring set with diamonds."

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

"A drop of ink may make a million think."—BYRON.

If happiness has not her seat and centre in the breast,

We may be wise, or rich, or great, but never can be blest. *Burns.*

Disparage and depreciate no one; an insect has feeling and an atom a shadow.—*Fuller.*

A good man is kinder to his enemy than bad men are to their friends.—*Bishop Hall.*

More helpful than all wisdom is one draught of simple human pity that will not forsake us.—*George Eliot.*

Speaking much is a sign of vanity, for he that is lavish in words is a niggard in deed.—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Men are born with two eyes, but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say.—*Colton.*

Credit is like a looking-glass, which, when only sullied by a breath, may be wiped clear again, but if once cracked can never be repaired.—*Scott.*

I look upon indolence as a sort of suicide, for the man is efficiently destroyed, though the appetite of the brute may survive.—*Chesterfield.*

The esteem of wise and good men is the greatest of all temporal encouragements to virtue, and it is a mark of an abandoned spirit to have no regard to it.—*Binke.*

An egotist will always speak of himself either in praise or censure, but the modest man ever shuns making himself the subject of his conversation.—*La Benyere.*

Strength must be found in thought, or it will never be found in the words. Big sounding words, without thoughts corresponding, are efforts without effect.—*William Cobbett.*

It is no disgrace not to be able to do everything, but to undertake, or pretend to do, what you are not made for is not only shameful, but extremely troublesome and vexatious.—*Plutarch.*

Knowledge will not be acquired without pains and application. It is troublesome and deep digging for pure waters; but when once you come to the spring, they rise up and meet you.—*Felton.*

To communicate happiness is worthy the ambition of beings superior to man, for it is a first principle of action with the author of all existence. It was God that taught it as a virtue, and it is God that gives the example.—*Langhorne.*

If thou art rich, then show the greatness of thy fortune, or, what is better, the greatness of thy soul, in the meekness of thy conversation; condescend to men of low estate, support the distressed, and patronise the neglected. Be great.—*Sterne.*

"If a civil word or two will render a man happy," said a French king, "he must be a wretch indeed who will not give them to him. Such a disposition is like lighting another man's candle by one's own, which loses none of its brilliancy by what the other gains."

In company it is a very great fault to be more forward in setting one's self off and talking to show one's parts than to learn the worth and to be truly acquainted with the abilities of other men. He that makes it his business not to know but to be known, is like a foolish tradesman who makes all the haste he can to sell off his old stock, but takes no thought of laying in any new.—*Charron.*

Things, done well,

And with a care, exempt themselves from ear;
Things, done without example, in their issue are to be feared. *Shakspeare.*

Choose such pleasures as recreate much and cost little.—*Fuller.*

Be not the fourth friend of him who had three before and lost them.—*Lavater.*

No man is so insignificant as to be sure his example can do no hurt.—*Lord Clarendon.*

He who is most slow in making a promise is the most faithful in the performance of it.—*Rousseau.*

How wise we are in thought; how weak in practice. Our very virtue, like our will, is—nothing.—*Shirley.*

Good qualities are the substantial riches of the mind; but it is good breeding that sets them off to advantage.—*Locke.*

Poor and content is rich, and rich enough; but riches, fineness, is as poor as winter to him that ever fears he shall be poor.—*Shakspeare.*

No heart is empty of the humour of curiosity, the beggar being as attentive in his station to an improvement of knowledge as the prince.—*Osborn.*

There is none made so great but he may both need the help and service, and stand in fear of the power and unkindness, even of the meanest of mortals.—*Seneca.*

A man that loves his own fireside and can govern his house without falling by the ears with his neighbours, or engaging in lawsuits, is as free as a duke of Venice.—*Montaigne.*

Let us be thankful that sorrow lives in us in an indestructible force, passing from pain into sympathy, the one poor word which includes our best insight and our best love.—*George Eliot.*

He that gives good advice, builds with one hand; he that gives good counsel and example, builds with both; but he that gives good admonition and bad example, builds with one hand and pulls down with the other.—*Bacon.*

The detractor may, and often does, pull down others, but he never, as he seems to suppose, elevates himself to their position. The most he can do is maliciously to tear from them the blessings which he cannot enjoy himself.—*Johnson.*

Everyone must see daily instances of people who complain from a mere habit of complaining, and make their friends uneasy and strangers merry by murmuring at evils that do not exist, and repining at grievances which they do not really feel.—*Graves.*

Man was formed with an understanding, for the attainment of knowledge; and happy is he who is employed in the pursuit of it. Ignorance is in its nature unprofitable; but every kind of knowledge may be turned to use. Diligence is generally rewarded with the discovery of that which it seeks after; sometimes of that which is more valuable.—*Bishop Horne.*

No man can promise himself even fifty years of life, but any man may, if he please, live in the proportion of fifty years in forty. Let him rise early that he may have the day before him, and let him make the most of the day by determining to spend it on two sorts of acquaintances only—those by whom something may be got, and those from whom something may be learned.—*Colton.*

HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

Hair trunks are very liable to attract moths.

Buckets, barrels, tubs, &c., last longer when painted.

Some cooks spoil their vegetables by boiling them too much.

A little common soap lather mixed with starch gives linen a fine gloss.

To corn meat simply—rub in plenty of salt and set it in the cellar for a day or two.

Apples should be kept on dry straw in a dry place and pears hung up by the stalk.

Slow roasting is as desirable as slow boiling. Meats boiled quickly become very hard.

Matches, out of the reach of children, should be kept in every bedroom. They are cheap enough.

With four weights of respectively 1lb., 3, 9, and 27lbs., any number of lbs. from 1 to 40 may be weighed.

When chamber towels get thin in the middle, cut them in two, sew the selvages together, and hem the sides.

When you are particular in wishing to have precisely what you want from a butcher's, go and purchase it yourself.

Cheese is a good substitute for butchers' meat, and it is worthy of even a more liberal consumption than it now receives.

Tannin gargle is very useful in relaxed sore throats. Take of tannic acid eighty grains, rose water eight ounces; mix.

Dry toast should never be prepared longer than five minutes before serving, as it becomes tough if too long prepared.

Feather beds should be opened every third year, the ticking well dusted, soaped, and waxed, the feathers dressed and returned.

Insects on plants can easily be destroyed by taking a brush and some ammonia, and sprinkling it lightly over the leaves and stalks.

In boiling meat for soup cold water should be used to extract the juices. If the meat is wanted for itself alone, plunge in boiling water at once.

In baking meat, the dripping should be taken away when the joint is half done, otherwise there will be much loss of the dripping by evaporation.

Bread should be kept in an earthenware pan covered over to protect it from dust, mice, &c.; the pan should be wiped out carefully twice a week.

Be at much pains to keep your children's feet dry, and warm. Don't bury their bodies in heavy flannels and wools, and leave their knees and legs naked.

If a candle be blown out by holding it above you, the wick will not smoulder down, and may therefore be easily lighted again; but if blown upon downwards, the contrary is the case.

When, as in case of sickness, a dull light is wished, put powdered salt on the candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night by a small piece of candle.

Some persons are averse to milk because they find it indigestible, or makes them bilious. A frequent reason for such consequences is that milk is drank as if it were so much water; and to throw into the stomach a mass of nutrition without due admixture with saliva cannot prove otherwise than injurious. Milk should be leisurely sipped, and bread eaten with it, or else cooked with suitable solids.

A fire for frying should be free from smoky coals. Coal should not be thrown on the fire from a scuttle.

A weak solution of cyanide of potassium cleans gold lace well.

Meat that is very fat requires more time to roast than lean meat.

In stewing meat, never let the water from first to last rise above a gentle simmer.

Sago should soak in water for an hour previous to using, to take off the earthy taste.

Starch should have a little salt sprinkled in it while boiling, to prevent its sticking.

Before laying a carpet, if moths are suspected, it is well to rub the boards over with turpentine.

Rice should not be boiled, except when employed in soups. It should be merely steamed till it is tender.

When you dry salt for the table, do not place it in the salt cellars until it is cold, otherwise it will harden into a lump.

Never put away plate, knives and forks, &c., uncleaned, or great inconvenience will arise when the articles are wanted.

In the spring of the year the judicious use of aperient medicine is much to be commended, especially with children.

Glasses should be rinsed in cold water, which will make them look brighter than if washed in warm. Never use hot water.

People in general are not aware how very essential to the health of the inmates is the free admission of light into their houses.

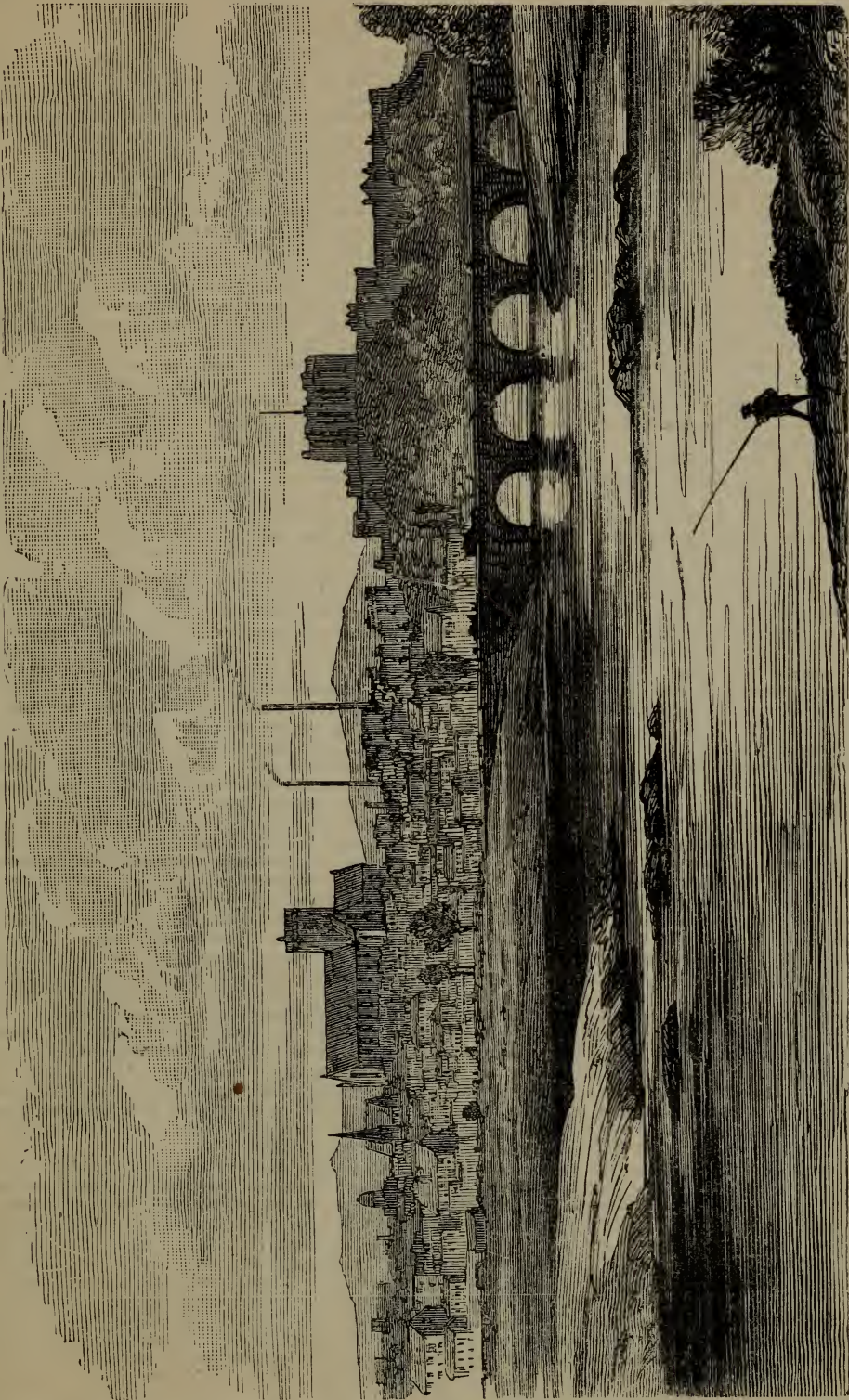
In mending sheets and shirts put the pieces sufficiently large, or in the first washing the thin parts give way, and the work is all undone.

Carpets are very frequently more worn out by the influence of the sun, the dust, and grit, than by any fair wear from the feet. The oftener they are shaken the better.

For ventilation open your windows both at top and bottom. The fresh air rushes in one way, while the foul makes its exit the other. This is letting in your friend and expelling your enemy.

Oilcloth should never be scrubbed with a brush, but, after being first swept, it should be cleansed by washing with a large soft cloth and lukewarm or cold water. On no account use soap or hot water, as either will bring off the paint.

A never failing remedy for the unpleasant sliminess that comes to sponges, after much use, is a little silver sand well rubbed in and swilled out again with plenty of water. The process takes time and patience, and an unlimited supply of water, but it always succeeds. Soap should never be used to a sponge, and the practice of soaking it in buttermilk, as recommended by some persons, only results in the long run in a smelling sponge as well as a slimy one. Take either a ball of sand-soap or a handful of silver sand, and rub the sponge well, till the sand seems to impregnate it throughout, then put it into a bowl of water and knead it with both hands briskly, changing the water as soon as it gets discoloured, which it will in a very little while. When no more dirt and sand can be kneaded out of it, the sponge will be as fresh and light as when it was new, with the faint smell of the sea that always clings to a clean sponge. We have heard so many lamentations over spoiled sponges that won't come right, that we trust this little receipt will be useful.



VIEW OF CARLISLE (FROM RICKERBY PARK)

ABOUT ALMANACS.

THE word "almanac" is generally supposed to have been derived from the Arabic *al manah* or *manak*. The ancient Egyptians computed time by instruments, and log calendars were also used by the ancients, as well as a species of almanac used by the Alexandrians. Specimens of very early almanacs are preserved in the British Museum.

Almanacs are almost as old as astronomy itself. In fact, in any country where the sciences were cultivated, there must have been some record of astronomical phenomena.

It is not now known what were the first almanacs published in Europe. The Alexandrians constructed them in or after the time of Ptolemy, a great Greek astronomer, as appears from the account of Theon. Almanacs of some sort were doubtless in common use at a very early period; but, in the dearth of books which have come down to us, the earliest of which we have any notice are those of Solomon Jarchus, published about 1150, and the celebrated Pusbach, 1461. The almanacs of Regiomontanus, said by Bailey, in his "History of Astronomy," to have been the first ever published, but of which it might have been more correct to say, the first ever printed, appeared in 1471; "since which time," says the "Penny Cyclopædia," "we can trace a continuous chain of such productions. The almanacs of Regiomontanus, which only contained the eclipses and the positions of the planets, were sold, it is said, for ten crowns of gold. There is an almanac preserved in the *Bibliothèque du Roi*, at Paris, which appeared in 1442. The almanacs of Engel, of Vienna, were published from 1494 to 1500; and those of Bernard de Granolache, of Barcelona, from about 1487. There are several manuscript almanacs in the library of the British Museum, and also in that of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, which were published in the fourteenth century."

An almanac, in the modern sense of the word, is an annual publication giving the civil divisions of the year, the movable and other feasts, and the times of the occurrence of various astronomical and meteorological phenomena, including in the former term not only those which are remarkable, such as eclipses of the sun and moon, but also those of a more ordinary character, such as the position of the sun, moon, and planets, the times of their rising and setting, the position of the fixed stars, the times of high and low water, and information relative to the weather. The political, statistical, social, and other information, with which our modern almanacs are so well stored, and which ancient ones knew nothing about, may be considered the most useful and popular features of almanacs as now published.

The Stationers' Company claimed the exclusive right of publishing almanacs in virtue of letters patent from James I., granting the privilege to them and to the two Universities, but this monopoly was broken up by a decision of the Court of Common Pleas in 1775.

A stamp duty on all English almanacs was first imposed in 1710, but was eventually abolished in 1834. This tax had the effect of making almanacs very costly, being about fifteenpence each copy, and as a consequence they were very scarce; but directly a free trade could be done in them by the removal of this abominable and iniquitous tax they began to be exceedingly popular, and to-day

millions of these useful and instructive annuals, varied in style and price as are their size and contents, are disseminated amongst the masses; now nearly every organisation and class of society has its own individual almanac, of which this copy in the hands of the reader is an instance.

The "prophetic" almanacs, which were at one time very prolific, but which, owing to the spread of education and intelligence, are now nearly extinct, only two or three remaining, professed to foretell events of importance such as wars, political changes, storms, earthquakes, the death of potentates, and the result of harvests.

About the beginning of last century Benjamin Franklin, "American Printer and Patriot," commenced the almanac known to fame as *Poor Richard's*. This venture was conducted with such energy and enterprise that for many years it had almost a world-wide reputation.

"In 1732," wrote Franklin himself, "I first published my almanac, under the name of Richard Saunders. It was continued by me about twenty-five years, and commonly called *Poor Richard's Almanac*. I endeavoured to make it both entertaining and useful, and it accordingly came to be in such demand that I reaped considerable profit from it, vending annually near 10,000.

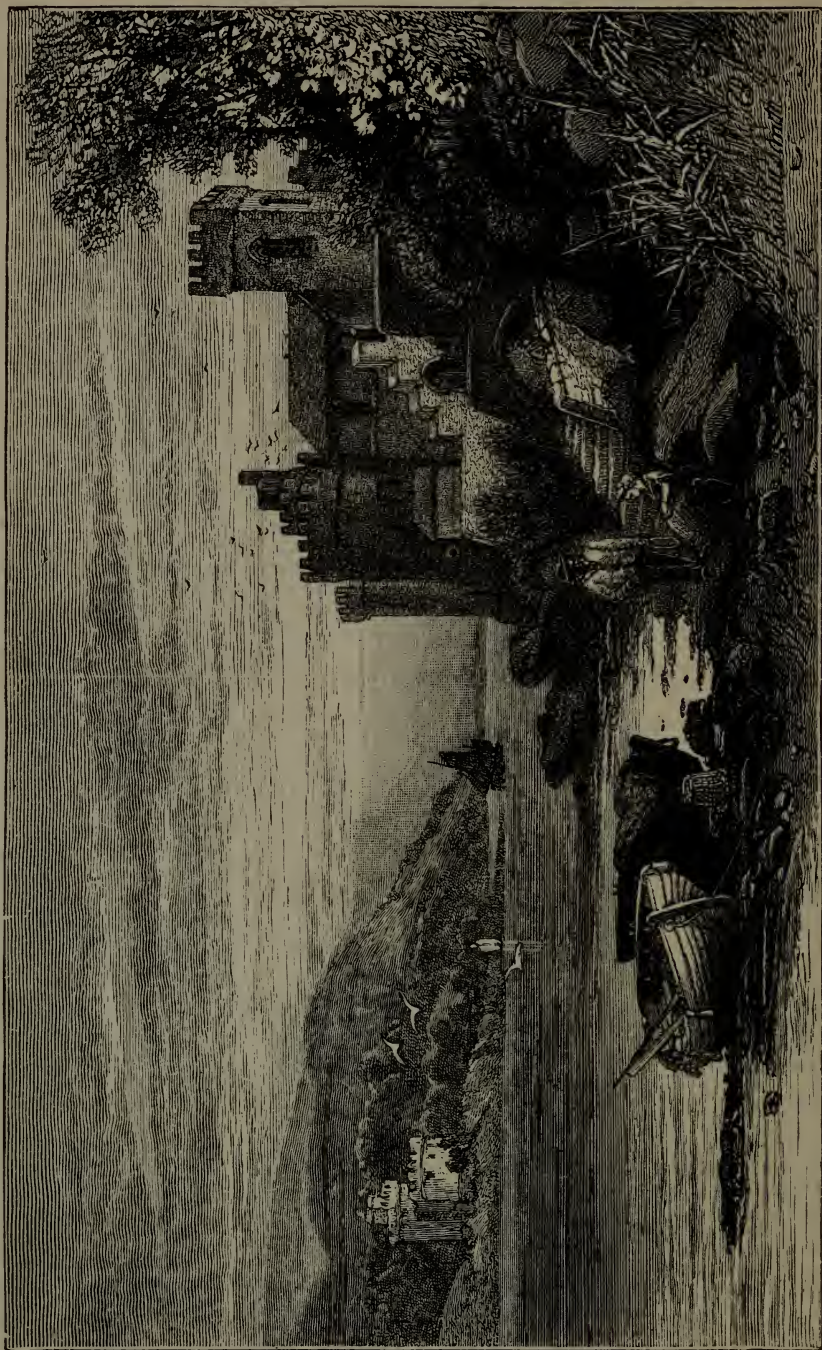
"Observing that it was generally read, scarce any neighbourhood in the province being without it, I considered it as a proper vehicle for conveying instruction among the common people, who bought scarcely any other books. I therefore filled all the little spaces that occurred between the remarkable days in the calendar with proverbial sentences, chiefly such as inculcated industry and frugality as the means of procuring wealth, and thereby securing virtue, it being more difficult for a man in want to act always honestly; as, to use here one of those proverbs, 'It is hard for an empty sack to stand upright.' These proverbs, which contained the wisdom of many ages and nations, I assembled and formed into a connected discourse prefixed to the almanac of 1757 as the harangue of a wise old man to the people attending an auction. The bringing all these scattered counsels thus into a focus enabled them to make greater impression. The piece being universally approved, was copied in all the newspapers of the American continent; reprinted in Britain to be stuck up in houses; two translations were made of it in France, and great numbers bought by the clergy and gentry to distribute among their poor parishioners and tenants. In Pennsylvania, as it discouraged useless expensive foreign superfluities, some thought it had its share of influence in producing that growing plenty of money which was observable for several years after its publication."

In 1664 a "Richard Saunders, student in Cœlestial and Physical Sciences," published in London the first number of the "Apollo Anglicanus: The British Apollo," an Astrological Calendar which was continued for many years, and its success probably suggested the cognomen adopted by Franklin. At the Brinley sale an uncut copy of the Almanac for 1736 brought \$54. This almanac, which was continued by others, as *Poor Richard Improved*, until 1786, is lauded by the French encyclopædist, Larousse, as the first popular publication of the kind that spoke the language of reason.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SIXTY-FIVE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES,

Showing comparative results for 1885 and 1886.

| SOCIETIES. | 1885. | | | | 1886. | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | No. of Members. | Share Capital. | Sales for the Year. | Profit Realised. | No. of Members | Share Capital. | Sales for the Year. | Profit Realised. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | | £ | £ | £ |
| Accrington and Church | 6232 | 122230 | 208307 | 28760 | 6309 | 132742 | 209291 | 20548 |
| Ashton-un-Lyne Work. Men's | 1692 | 13092 | 41831 | 6145 | 1641 | 15240 | 40114 | 6186 |
| Bacup Industrial | 2803 | 49040 | 93611 | 16714 | 2822 | 50288 | 90575 | 13698 |
| Barnsley British | 9820 | 125959 | 260112 | 36074 | 10680 | 118800 | 283903 | 52202 |
| Batley | 3056 | 55784 | 97748 | 14190 | 3211 | 60094 | 102795 | 14778 |
| Bingley | 2228 | 40260 | 57847 | 7047 | 2270 | 38338 | 57761 | 7217 |
| Blackburn, Grimshaw Park .. | 1091 | 14933 | 22944 | 3988 | 1219 | 16849 | 25899 | 4378 |
| Blaydon District | 4153 | 66744 | 157850 | 30270 | 4356 | 75192 | 165770 | 31330 |
| Bolton | 12141 | 175628 | 324474 | 47882 | 12557 | 178675 | 335877 | 48284 |
| Bradford | 7042 | 74881 | 136824 | 13942 | 7290 | 82536 | 146567 | 17256 |
| Carlisle | 2741 | 26443 | 87780 | 8655 | 2713 | 27440 | 87533 | 8152 |
| Chester-le-Street | 3269 | 39856 | 130235 | 26235 | 3456 | 45952 | 148521 | 29496 |
| Cleator Moor | 3468 | 47513 | 106213 | 14955 | 3592 | 50471 | 109734 | 15219 |
| Cleckheaton | 2455 | 47248 | 79595 | 9396 | 2501 | 47910 | 78674 | 9930 |
| Consett | 1438 | 12783 | 41163 | 5945 | 1458 | 14288 | 42005 | 6443 |
| Cramlington | 2061 | 6896 | 83046 | 11844 | 2022 | 6039 | 75054 | 9505 |
| Crook | 3595 | 39539 | 148065 | 22871 | 3744 | 43123 | 150309 | 23233 |
| Darlington | 2052 | 11411 | 41172 | 5618 | 2455 | 50359 | 7297 | 7297 |
| Derby | 4772 | 78219 | 110828 | 12684 | 5179 | 82858 | 109127 | 11186 |
| Dewsbury Pioneers | 5443 | 92361 | 138377 | 17188 | 5526 | 103286 | 145519 | 18388 |
| Doncaster | 2191 | 18578 | 58167 | 4831 | 2328 | 21577 | 56800 | 4970 |
| Droylsden | 2035 | 18887 | 45880 | 6756 | 2038 | 22281 | 44860 | 5795 |
| Dunfermline | 3101 | 29891 | 101985 | 14163 | 3331 | 32463 | 104338 | 14918 |
| Durham | 2737 | 29874 | 72248 | 12000 | 2779 | 32439 | 75750 | 14952 |
| Eccles Industrial & Provident | 4127 | 44121 | 114814 | 15875 | 4441 | 47108 | 120839 | 16464 |
| Failsworth | 3960 | 53874 | 111469 | 14421 | 3848 | 56347 | 104499 | 12150 |
| Gateshead | 7727 | 49858 | 268720 | 41494 | 7827 | 52996 | 269585 | 40115 |
| Gloucester | 4461 | 56714 | 93786 | 11675 | 5186 | 62849 | 110867 | 14159 |
| Great Horton | 1470 | 17467 | 38321 | 4339 | 1687 | 20376 | 49242 | 6649 |
| Halifax | 7890 | 99960 | 226175 | 24241 | 8057 | 126384 | 224870 | 24981 |
| Hebden Bridge | 1567 | 34029 | 42986 | 5603 | 1670 | 37601 | 45770 | 6041 |
| Heckmondwike | 5623 | 90032 | 137951 | 17948 | 5767 | 93871 | 135592 | 16674 |
| Huddersfield, B. Road | 7684 | 110155 | 181736 | 23072 | 8162 | 117091 | 209426 | 28879 |
| Jarrow | 1845 | 8726 | 45187 | 5837 | 1830 | 8714 | 40720 | 5687 |
| Leeds Industrial | 23564 | 245067 | 495297 | 59314 | 23985 | 251235 | 480204 | 52833 |
| Leicester | 7600 | 61609 | 150711 | 20949 | 8008 | 81353 | 143362 | 18947 |
| Lenton and Nottingham | 5076 | 18982 | 26175 | 1029 | 4891 | 17688 | 22897 | 1030 |
| Littleborough | 1564 | 36666 | 51004 | 7436 | 1569 | 36995 | 45155 | 5796 |
| Macclesfield | 2963 | 31435 | 59648 | 6574 | 2988 | 32209 | 59805 | 6495 |
| Manchester & Salford Equit.. | 12055 | 140512 | 232998 | 23115 | 11948 | 149914 | 229886 | 21058 |
| Morley | 3354 | 30907 | 75444 | 9199 | 3554 | 33297 | 81223 | 9995 |
| Mossley | 2333 | 38753 | 78071 | 11891 | 2386 | 38770 | 77957 | 11681 |
| Newbottle | 1432 | 7955 | 35978 | 5344 | 1453 | 8702 | 35688 | 5142 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 7982 | 72111 | 312719 | 49636 | 8708 | 89006 | 338030 | 50879 |
| Oldham Equitable | 8038 | 74366 | 227873 | 39002 | 8191 | 75876 | 228946 | 36543 |
| Oldham Industrial | 9419 | 90450 | 330038 | 49650 | 9684 | 94798 | 312230 | 46121 |
| Over Darwen Industrial | 3193 | 95038 | 91037 | 9110 | 3169 | 92160 | 95413 | 9896 |
| Pendleton | 5192 | 31353 | 114297 | 20133 | 6057 | 40075 | 134255 | 21352 |
| Plymouth Mutual | 7769 | 44211 | 122989 | 18633 | 8864 | 49146 | 130559 | 18193 |
| Preston | 2934 | 20064 | 65756 | 6669 | 3409 | 27454 | 80929 | 8946 |
| Prestwich | 2020 | 43527 | 47050 | 7020 | 2035 | 47405 | 49308 | 7650 |
| Radcliffe and Pilkington | 3367 | 41195 | 98626 | 12666 | 3474 | 43172 | 101161 | 15594 |
| Ramsbottom | 2520 | 77131 | 71664 | 10312 | 2510 | 77113 | 69270 | 10207 |
| Rawtenstall | 1100 | 13236 | 16840 | 2060 | 1091 | 12296 | 15715 | 2702 |
| Rochdale Equitable Pioneers | 11684 | 324645 | 252072 | 32049 | 10984 | 321678 | 240031 | 31075 |
| Seaton Delaval | 1330 | 11407 | 56086 | 9707 | 1373 | 11345 | 58347 | 8203 |
| Sheffield | 3553 | 18139 | 20676 | 135 | 3057 | 13560 | 25520 | 650 |
| Stacksteads | 1170 | 24611 | 23321 | 3442 | 1160 | 18609 | 21510 | 3129 |
| Stalybridge | 2595 | 23332 | 64635 | 9825 | 2749 | 28130 | 67298 | 10225 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 2325 | 13631 | 38872 | 3876 | 2266 | 13226 | 37942 | 3898 |
| Sunderland | 3000 | 22774 | 56626 | 7077 | 2756 | 24827 | 48529 | 4505 |
| Wallsend | 1872 | 33672 | 65263 | 10057 | 1985 | 36238 | 65666 | 10482 |
| Windhill | 2236 | 23785 | 67695 | 8547 | 2554 | 27916 | 79526 | 10359 |
| Wholesale (England) | 738 | 234112 | 4793151 | 77630 | 778 | 270679 | 5243179 | 83328 |
| Wholesale (Scotland) | 216 | 34257 | 1438246 | 39641 | 231 | 56234 | 1857152 | 48864 |



DARTMOUTH CASTLE.

NUTRITIVE.]

(By Royal
Letters Patent.)

[INVIGORATING.]



Each Pound of these makes
SIX QUARTS
of Rich Soup or Gravy.

Highest Award, Health Exhibition, London, 1884.
Highest Award, International Exhibition, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Havre Exhibition, 1887.
Highest Award, Adelaide Exhibition, 1887.



For GRAVIES, SAUCES, AND STEWS,
For SOUPS (Brown or White), HASHES, CURRIES,
And all Dishes requiring body, **USE ONLY**

Edwards' Desiccated Soup

EXTRACT OF BEEF AND VEGETABLES IN A DRY STATE.

1-lb. Canister, 1s. 3d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 8d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Sample packet, 1d.

NOURISHING, APPETISING, PALATABLE. Consists of the finest Vegetables and Beef in a dry state. A delicious basin of Soup in a few minutes. Invaluable as a basis for ALL Brown Soups, and a capital addition to Irish Stew.

"We live upon, not what we eat, but what we digest."—Meinert.

EDWARDS' (WHITE) VEGETABLE SOUP

A VEGETARIAN PREPARATION.

1-lb. Canister, 1s. 3d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 8d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 4d.; Sample packet, 1d.

Excellent Soups may be made with this
purely **VEGETABLE** preparation, in combination with
SEPARATED MILK.

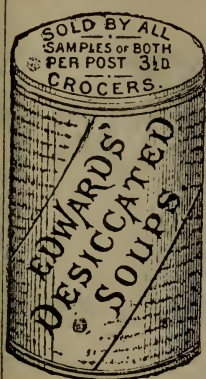
"The carbohydrates, starch, sugar, etc., which make up the larger part of vegetable foods, are very digestible."—*Chemistry of Food.*

* * If you cannot obtain them otherwise, Two Sample Canisters will be sent post free for 18 stamps, or Two Packets for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

ONE HUNDRED ECONOMICAL RECIPES for the preparation of Soups, and made dishes with these Soups, will be found in

EDWARDS' ECONOMICAL COOKERY,

a valuable book, which should be in every household. Simply send name and address on a postcard, stating where you saw this advertisement, when the book will be sent to you post free.



FREDK. KING & CO. Limited, Sole Manufacturers,

Contractors to Her Majesty and the Indian Government.

26, Waring Street, BELFAST.

| 3, 4, 5, & 6, Camomile Street, LONDON.

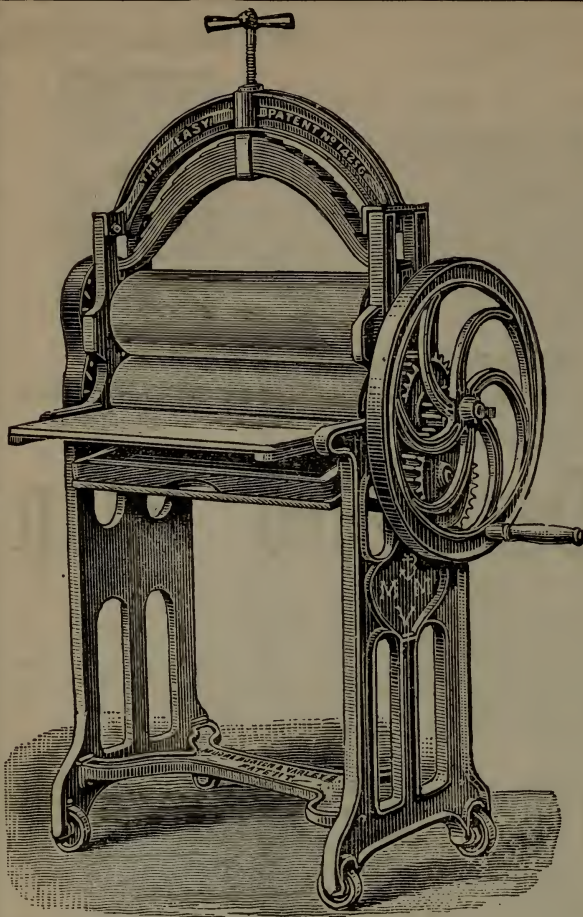
WHOLESALE DEPOTS:

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| 469, St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

DELICIOUS.]

[ECONOMICAL.]



"EASY" PATENT,

With Patent Roller Bearings and Patent
Safety Slides for Mangle Boards.

**Moore, Murton,
and Varley,**

**ANCHOR IRONWORKS,
KEIGHLEY.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**WASHING, WRINGING,
AND
MANGLING MACHINES,**

ALSO

**CHAFF CUTTERS,
FRUIT DRESSERS,**

Sugar Cutters,

MORTICING MACHINES,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Joiners' Machinery.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.

HARGRAVES'
TOBACCO MANUFACTORY

**44, SWAN STREET,
MANCHESTER.**

**IRISH ROLL, PIG TAIL, NEGRO HEAD, NAIL ROD,
Cavendish, Fine and Brown Roll,
CUT CAVENDISH, GOLDEN FLAKE,
SMOKING MIXTURES.**

All Descriptions of Light and Dark Cut Tobaccos.

WILSON'S "TOP MILL" AND TADDY'S "TOM BUCK" SNUFFS.

Sold by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, Manchester,
FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS.

A RAILWAY KING ON THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

For my own part, I look upon the co-operative societies as a golden bridge, to span between the interests of competition and the interests of co-operation. Such a golden bridge is a resource which, when there are conflicts between capital and labour, come in so usefully and so pleasantly to show men that they have mutual interests, provided they will have mutual trust and confidence. Well, I say to myself sometimes—as every man, with the humblest tools, can produce about six times as much as he consumes—how is it there should be any poverty or starvation amongst us? Well, ladies and gentlemen, the truth is that for every £1 we pay in taxes we tax ourselves 30s. Then, in addition to that, there is the unfortunate fact that men do not trust each other as they should, because they do not always know each other as well as they ought. . . . Your habit of selling everything of the best quality, and always for cash and short reckonings, has, of course, an inevitable tendency to stimulate and encourage habits of thrift. I think it is the Rev. Mr. Talmage, the great American preacher, who says that the man or the woman who is determined to spend more than they earn have sold their souls to the devil, and the only thing left was when the goods were to be delivered. You have all heard of Benjamin Franklin, and Poor Richard's Almanac, and I am quite sure that a few of its proverbial sentences in early life did me immense good. Well, Franklin said: "He who saveth not as he gets, will keep his nose to the grindstone all the days of his life, and die not worth a groat at last." So that it comes to this, that if people won't save for a rainy day, they cease to be independent; and I would not give a farthing for a man or woman who did not try, at all events, to be independent.—*Sir Edward Watkin, M.P.*

NECESSITY OF ECONOMY.

"Economy also means the power of resisting present gratification for the purpose of securing a future good, and in this light it represents the ascendancy of reason over the animal instincts. It is altogether different from penuriousness: for it is economy that can always best afford to be generous. It does not make money an idol, but regards it as a useful agent. As Dean Swift observes: 'We must carry money in the head, not in the heart.' Economy may be styled the daughter of Prudence, the sister of Temperance, and the mother of Liberty. It is evidently conservative—conservative of character, of domestic happiness, and social wellbeing. It is, in short, the exhibition of self-help in one of its best forms. Every man ought so to contrive as to live within his means. This practice is of the very essence of honesty. For if a man do not manage honestly to live within his own means, he must necessarily be living dishonestly upon the means of somebody else. Those who are careless about personal expenditure, and consider merely their own gratification, without regard for the comfort of others, generally find out the real uses of money when it is too late. Though by nature generous, these thriftless persons are often driven in the

end to do very shabby things. They waste their money as they do their time; draw bills upon the future; anticipate their earnings; and are thus under the necessity of dragging after them a load of debts and obligations which seriously affect their action as free and independent men."

The world has always been divided into two classes—those who have saved, and those who have spent—the thrifty and the extravagant. The building of all the houses, the mills, the bridges, and the ships, and the accomplishment of all other great works which have rendered man civilised and happy, have been done by the savers, the thrifty; and those who have wasted their resources have always been their slaves. It has been the law of nature and of Providence that this should be so.—*Cobden.*

HELPING YOURSELF!

The following are three valid and substantial reasons why members of co-operative societies should purchase at their own stores:—

1. Because the goods supplied are of the very best quality, and are not charged at a higher rate than the same articles, of equal quality, sold by the best shops in the district, consequently the dividend is all clear profit. Those members who only deal partially at the stores should compare the goods supplied at their own shops with those they may be buying elsewhere, and we are sure they will be satisfied they cannot be better served outside. Do not take a single article, but a number of things in every-day use, as many shopkeepers sell a speciality (changing it from time to time) at cost price, or even less, to attract the unwary to their shops, and, of course, getting a large profit out of something else they sell.

2. Because in dealing at their own shops, to the full extent of their wants, they will, by increasing the business, lessen the working expenses, and so increase the dividend. This should be an inducement to try and persuade their friends and neighbours to join, so that the benefit of co-operation may not only be extended to others, but that our material advantage may also be increased, for though dividend is not the sole object we should aim at, yet it is an important one, and is without doubt one of the principal means of attracting new members.

3. Because they may rely upon getting goods pure and unadulterated, there being no inducement for the members to cheat themselves. This is a very important consideration in the present day, the race for wealth being so keen that some traders are in the habit of practising all kinds of fraud that ingenuity can suggest to make themselves rich, and do not consider the harm that may result from the use of impure food, especially upon the young.

"The right to buy is the right to sell,

And the right to get and save;

Free commerce is a consequence

Of the right to earn and have,

Ebenezer Elliott.

The victories of co-operation, the great fight it has made, and the battles it has won, have been done by means of those who had a common need and a common instinct, standing shoulder to shoulder, and working hand in hand.—*Dean Oakley, Manchester.*

CO-OPERATIVE CHRONOLOGY—Congress, 1886, to Congress, 1887.

- 1886.
- June 14. Plymouth Congress: Inaugural Address by Earl Morley.
16. Lifeboat "Co-operator No. 2" launched.
28. Woolwich—Excursn. to Clacton-on-Sea.
29. Tring—Presentation of Coventry gold watch to Mr. G. R. Morton.
- July 3. Bradford—Interment of Mr. W. Woolley, a founder of the society.
3. Darlington—Death of Mr. John Emmer-son, aged 72.
3. Paisley—Excur. to Largs. 2,500 present.
10. Dunfermline—Foundation stone laying of new stores. Enthusiastic ceremony.
14. Gloucester—Presentation to Mr. J. Clay.
17. Cleckheaton—Twenty-fifth anniversary celebration. Great festivities.
23. Bedminster—Opening of new stores.
- Aug. 7. Lincoln—"Silver Wedding," and opening of new flour mill.
10. Crumpsall Biscuit Works—Starting of new pair of engines by Mr. Mitchell.
11. Mossley—Presentation to Mr. R. Merrill, late president.
14. Barnsley—Foundation stone laying of new central drapery, &c., stores.
24. First National Co-operative Flower Show at South Kensington.
26. Halifax Flour Society—Great fire at mills, about £9,000 damages; insured.
31. Derby—Death of Mr. Riley (manager). Result of an accident whilst on duty.
- Sept. 13. Newport—Laying foundation stone of new stores.
16. Hyde—Death of Mr. John Schofield (manager).
18. Markinch (Scot.)—Opening new premises.
- Oct. 1. Manchester and Salford Equit.—Opening and 2. of large new bakery and dairy.
2. Woolwich—Procession and gala at new farmstead.
7. Barnsley—Presentation to Mr. Fairclough (president), and Mr. Kay (secretary).
12. Wholesale Society—Launch of the s.s. "Federation," at Sunderland.
16. Aspatia—Presentation of a purse of gold to Mr. J. Rooke.
23. Burnley—Opening of new stores.
- Nov. 17. Brechin—Celebration of 25th anniversary
18. Leeds—Sudden death of Mr. W. Ackroyd.
26. Preston—Daring robbery from cashier, £250 stolen.
- Dec. 4. Blackley—"Silver Wedding," and opening of new hall.
11. Burnley (Manufac.)—Inaugural meeting.
24. Workington—Presentation to Mr. John Kennaugh, late president of the society.
29. Radcliffe and Pilkington—Over 500 old folks to tea. Oldest, 94; youngest, 60.
- 1887.
- Jan. 3. Bottomgate (Blackburn)—Society in difficulties; share capit. ultimately reduced.
4. Lancaster and Skerton—Annual tea party, presided over by mayor; successful gathering.
12. Hulme Pioneers—Death, after a lingering illness, of Mr. Chappell (treasurer).
13. Kendal—Quarter of a Century celebration.
13. Pendleton—Opening of new branch at Seedley.
15. Woodhouse Mills (Productive)—Interest- ing gathering; Marq. of Ripon presiding.
- 1887.
- Jan. 15. Nottingham—Sudden death of Mr. Jesse Keeton, cashier for many years.
15. Rochdale Pioneers—Annual tea meeting, Dean Oakley principal speaker.
18. Workington—Serious hoist accident to Mr. Barker (manager).
19. Gloucester—Presentation to Mr. Alex. Wylie (manager).
24. Toynbee Hall, London, E.—Public dis- cussion, "Co-operation v. Socialism." Mr. B. Jones, co-operative; Mr. H. H. Champion, Socialist. Chairman of the House of Commons presiding.
- Feb. 5. Printing Society (London Branch)—First meeting of southern shareholders and election of branch board of directors.
7. Manchester—Death of Dr. John Watts, lecturer on social reform topics.
8. Carlisle—Opening new flour mill.
9. Plymouth—Interesting exhibition in St. Andrew's Hall.
14. Sheerness—Presentation of a Coventry gold watch to Mr. R. H. Tutt.
15. Delph (Yorks.)—Fire at stores, origin un- known. Damages about £500; covered by insurance.
16. Ipswich—Interesting presentation to Mr. J. W. Cook (librarian).
28. Reading—Opening of new bakery, and presentation to Mr. Austen Williams.
- Mar. 7. Sheffield (Trippet-lane)—Presentation by employés to Mr. J. Wibberley, on the occasion of his marriage.
12. Lofthouse-in-Cleveland—Death of Mr. Joseph Robinson (treasurer).
14. Death of Mr. William Evans, aged 71, at Church, near Accrington; better known as "Millway Vanes."
16. Newcastle-on-Tyne—Presentation of a purse of gold to Mr. M. Kendrick (23 years chairman).
19. Swarthmoor and Ulverston—Celebration of "Quarter of a Century" anniversary.
20. Dangavil (Scotland)—Burglary at the store; safe robbed of about £60.
25. Catrine (Scotland)—"Majority" celebra- tion, and presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Cowan.
- Apr. 11. Stockton-on-Tees—Celebration of 21st anniversary. Great festivities; presenta- tion to Mr. John Heslop (president).
12. Kendal—Robbery by boys from branch store.
16. Pelton Fell—Opening of new premises.
27. Crewe (Friendly)—Presentation to Mr. Pepps, by his fellow-workers, on his leaving for Australia.
29. Durham—Presentation to Mr. Joseph Green, in recognition of 17 years' service.
30. Thornes—Opening of new premises.
- May 7. Birmingham (Industrial)—Presentation to Mr. W. Roberts.
7. Pendleton—Opening celebration of new central premises.
28. Annual Congress at Carlisle—Opening of exhibition.
30. Inaugural address by Mr. G. J. Holyoake.
31. Damage to the s.s. "Progress" and "Unity," at the great fire at Hamburg docks.

SELECTED POETRY.

*"The pensive poet mid the wild waste walks,
And ponders on the ill's life's paths unfold."*—KIRKE WHITE.

THE CHIVALRY OF LABOUR.

Uprouse ye now, brave brother-band,
With honest heart and working hand;
We are but few, toil-tried and true,
Yet hearts beat high to dare and do
And who would not a champion be
In labour's lordlier chivalry?

We fight! but bear no bloody brand,
We fight to free our fatherland;
We fight that smiles of love may glow
On lips where curses quiver now!
Hurrah! hurrah! true knights are we
In labour's lordlier chivalry.

Oh! there be hearts that ache to see
The day dawn of our victory:
Eyes full of heartbreak with us plead,
And watchers weep, and martyrs bleed;
Oh! who would not a champion be
In labour's lordlier chivalry?

Work, brothers mine; work hand and brain;
We'll win the golden age again,
And love's millenial morn shall rise
In happy hearts and blessed eyes;
Hurrah! hurrah! true knights are we
In labour's lordlier chivalry.

Gerald Massey.

—): (—

LABOUR!

Fair work for fair wages!—it's all that we ask,
An Englishman loves what is fair,—
We'll never complain of the toil or the task,
If livelihood comes with the care;
Fair work for fair wages!—we hope nothing else
Of the mill, or the forge, or the soil,
For the rich man who buys, and the poor man
who sells,
Must pay and be paid for his toil!

Fair work for fair wages!—we know that the claim
Is just between master and man;
If the tables were turn'd we would serve him the
same,

And promise we will when we can!
We give to him industry, muscle, and thew,
And heartily work for his wealth;
So he will as honestly give what is due,
Fair wages for labour in health!

Enough for the day, and a bit to put by
Against illness, and slackness, and age;
For change and misfortune are ever too nigh
Alike to the fool and the sage;
But the fool in his harvest will wanton and waste,
Forgetting the winter once more,
While true British wisdom will timely make haste
And save for the "basket and store!"

For Labour is money, and Labour is health,
And Labour is duty on earth;
And never was honour, or wisdom, or wealth,
But Labour has been at its birth!
The rich,—in his father, his friend, or himself,
By head or by hand must have toil'd,
And the brow that is canopied over with pelf,
By Labour's own sweat has been soil'd!

M. F. Tupper.

TRUTH.

Nerve thy soul with doctrines noble,
Noble in the walks of time,
Time that leads to an eternal,
And eternal life sublime;
Life sublime in moral beauty,
Beauty that shall ever be,
Ever be to lure thee onward,
Onward to the fountain free;
Free to every earnest seeker,
Seeker at the fount of youth,
Youth exultant in its beauty,
Beauty found in quest of truth.

—): (—

THERE'S A SUNBEAM HIDDEN IN EVERY CLOUD.

There's a sunbeam hidden in ev'ry cloud,
The fiercest storm hath its ray of light,
And sure as a lull to the tempest loud,
As certain as morning follows the night,
So truly will sorrow yield its place
As time's resistless course speeds on,
And joy again light the care-worn face
Of him who thought all his pleasures gone.

Mourner, look up from thy dream of grief,
Man was not made for himself alone;
Life is a pilgrimage painful and brief,
Soon may'st thou join the lov'd ones flown.
Hast thou not dear ones left behind?
Then let not thy spirit be wholly bowed;
Oh! bear this motto for ever in mind,—
"There's a sunbeam hidden in every cloud."

And thou who art waging a worldly strife,
Deem not thy troubles too hard to bear;
There are thorns in the pathway of every life,
And toil-worn worker thou hast thy share;
But remember in dark disappointment's hour,
When the voice of sorrow is deep and loud,
And the thought shall nerve your arm with power,
"There's a sunbeam hidden in every cloud."

—): (—

RUB OR RUST.

Idler, why lie down to die?
Better rub than rust.
Hark! the lark sings in the sky—
"Die when die thou must!"
Day is waking, leaves are shaking,
Better rub than rust!"
In the grave there's sleep enough—
Better rub than rust;
Death, perhaps, is hunger proof,
Die, when die thou must;
Men are mowing, breezes blowing,
Better rub than rust!
He who will not work shall want;
Nought for nought is just—
Won't do, *must* do, when he *can't*;
"Better rub than rust.
Bees are flying, sloth is dying,
Better rub than rust."

Ebenezer Elliott, the people's poet.

FOR HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

"A married man has many cares, but a bachelor no pleasures."—PROVERB.

Hints to Husbands.

BY A WIFE.

Husbands, don't think when you have won a wife that you have also a slave. Don't think that your wife has less feeling than when she was your sweetheart. Her relationship to you is simply changed, not her nature. Don't think that you can dispense with all the little civilities of life towards her on marrying. She appreciates those things quite as much as other women. Don't be gruff and rude at home. Had you been that sort of a fellow before marriage, the probabilities are that you would be sewing on your buttons still.

The Real Home Life.

John Howard Payne spoke a great truth when he said: "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home;" and our hearts echo to it many times during life. One's home need not be so elegant, or costly, or high-toned; that does not make home; the home feeling is gotten by that sense of security and rest that is attached only to a place we love. The dear home pride and ambition to have things pleasant does not come from the shoddy love of display that we see only too often. If girls were only far-seeing enough when they married not to want quite so much—to be willing to go to housekeeping in a small way and gradually come up higher—how much better it would be.

Women and Men at Home.

The husband goes away from home in the morning, not returning until evening. All day long he is more or less worried by business. It is he who is to supply the wood that the pot may boil. When he reaches home towards nightfall it is a haven of rest he seeks. If he is met by confusion, a delay in dinner, and at last invited to a meal of dishes hashily, carelessly, and badly prepared, the table slovenly arranged, half the things which are required not there, necessitating a sending of the servant from the room for this, that, and the other, he would have to have the temper of an angel to bear it all patiently. The wife left at home has many and annoying demands made upon her. Servants are stupid, disobedient, and impertinent, and what she orders to be done is as often neglected as attended to. She has her own affairs which may not and should not be set aside. But with all this I insist that a most important duty, far more important than that the dressmaker hired by the day does not lag over her work, that the girls get through with the washing, or that "that other room" is "house-cleaned," is that the dinner bell rings on the stroke of the clock. The husband should no more be annoyed with the little worries of the household, than he should fill up the evenings in the family circle by relating in detail the thousand-and-one pests of his business which, all combined, have sent him home with his head in a whirl. Around the dinner table the family should gather in their very best spirits. A dinner behind time plays the old boy with good nature, and the man of the house is not the only one who is "mad." The wife is in ill humour, for she knows in her heart she is to blame, and over everyone hangs a petulant gloom. There are disagreeable things which must be said, but the dinner table is not the place to say them. I tell you, friends, the

behind-time dinner has much to answer for, and I view with real alarm these excuses of women for women, who throw their husbands' dinners on the table at any time and anyhow. It is all very well to be satirical and to say that woman has higher aims than to boil potatoes and peel onions, but you are sapping the foundations of home just the same. The accomplished woman, who sees to her husband's dinner, loses not a jot of her grace or intelligence.

On Marriage.

Marriage truly and rightly considered may doubtless be productive of great happiness—greater than it is possible to obtain under any other circumstances; but it makes one shudder to think of the end of so many of the beautiful imaginings of the young and happy heart. We look round the world, and grieve over the holiest tie that can exist on earth, and this because people do not contract it from motives sufficiently high. It is, or should be, a bond to endure through eternity—that complete union of souls so beautifully typified in the Arabian belief, that after death the married pair melt into one angel. It is, on the contrary, frequently debased into a merely sensual union, or one of convenience or of gain. A gentleman marries because he is in want of a lady to rule his household, to receive his friends, and, in fact, be a superior housekeeper. A lady leaves the cherished home, and the love of her kindred, and all that has been most dear to her, simply for a name and for a ring. How few ever think of the moral and intellectual qualities of their future companions! What are the general questions asked of strangers who attract our attention? Not are they noble minded or generous, but are they rich or handsome. All good gifts are to be valued, but surely those of the mind and heart are more precious than mere physical attributes, or the vain glitter of gold and silver. Let us consider what love really is. It is not a mere selfish fondness; it is a gem of the purest water, unchanged by time or circumstances; it is eternal in its nature; and beautiful as are the things said of it, they are less than the feeling itself. The bosom that harbours it in the fullest and highest sense has received a heavenly guest; living on like the sun, through good and evil, unchanged by falsehood or the world's bitter trials. When this sun first shines upon the heart, it seems as if a higher and far brighter existence had begun for us. The earth seems more fair to us, the flowers never looked so beautiful, the sky never so blue, the birds sing more melodiously, the trees wave more gladly in the breeze. This season, the early summer of life, comes to most who are endowed with imagination, but it is often as fleeting as the first bright joyous days of earth's summer itself. Every woman should learn that where her home is, there her duties lie; and should make that home a little paradise to all who come within its magic circle. She should be ever willing to add to its comfort and elegance, and never forget to look her prettiest, and to meet with a loving welcome the husband of her choice.

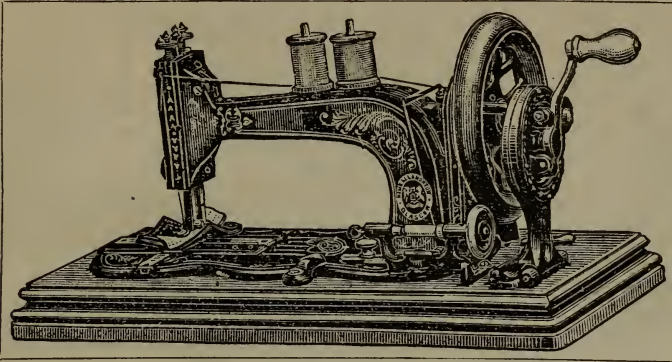
Whatever you may choose to give away, always be sure to *keep your temper*.

KIMBALL & MORTON LIMITED,

(Established 1867. Incorporated 1887)

SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS, GLASGOW.

CHEAPEST,
LIGHTEST,
SWIFTEST,
BEST.
—
60,000
IN
Daily use.



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Co-operative
Societies
SELL OUR
MACHINES,
And express
UNIVERSAL
APPROVAL.

The "LION" Oscillating Shuttle Machine

Is the most important machine of the day. It is
Rapid, Light, Simple, Durable, and universally Adjustable.

Before buying a Sewing Machine it will pay you to send for a Price List and get a quotation,
either from the Makers or from any Co-operative Society in the United Kingdom.

THE BEST LAUNDRY STARCH

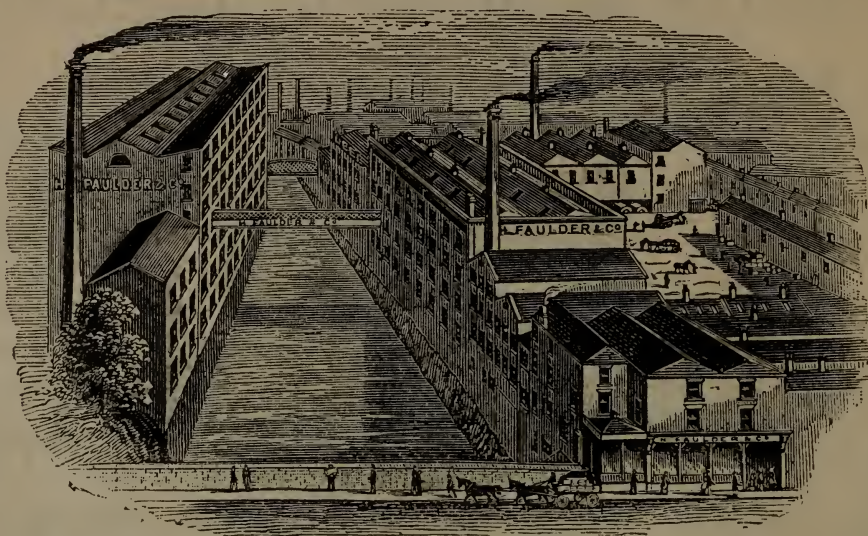
Is made by the Oldest House in the Trade.

SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

Sold by all Co-operative Stores in the Manchester,
Newcastle, and London Districts.

FORTY YEARS' GOOD REPUTATION FOR QUALITY.

TELEPHONE No. 4.



Telegraphic Address: "Faulder, Stockport."


FAULDER & CO.

FRUIT PRESERVERS & CONFECTIONERS, STOCKPORT.

GENUINE PRESERVES and MARMALADE.
BOTTLED FRUITS.

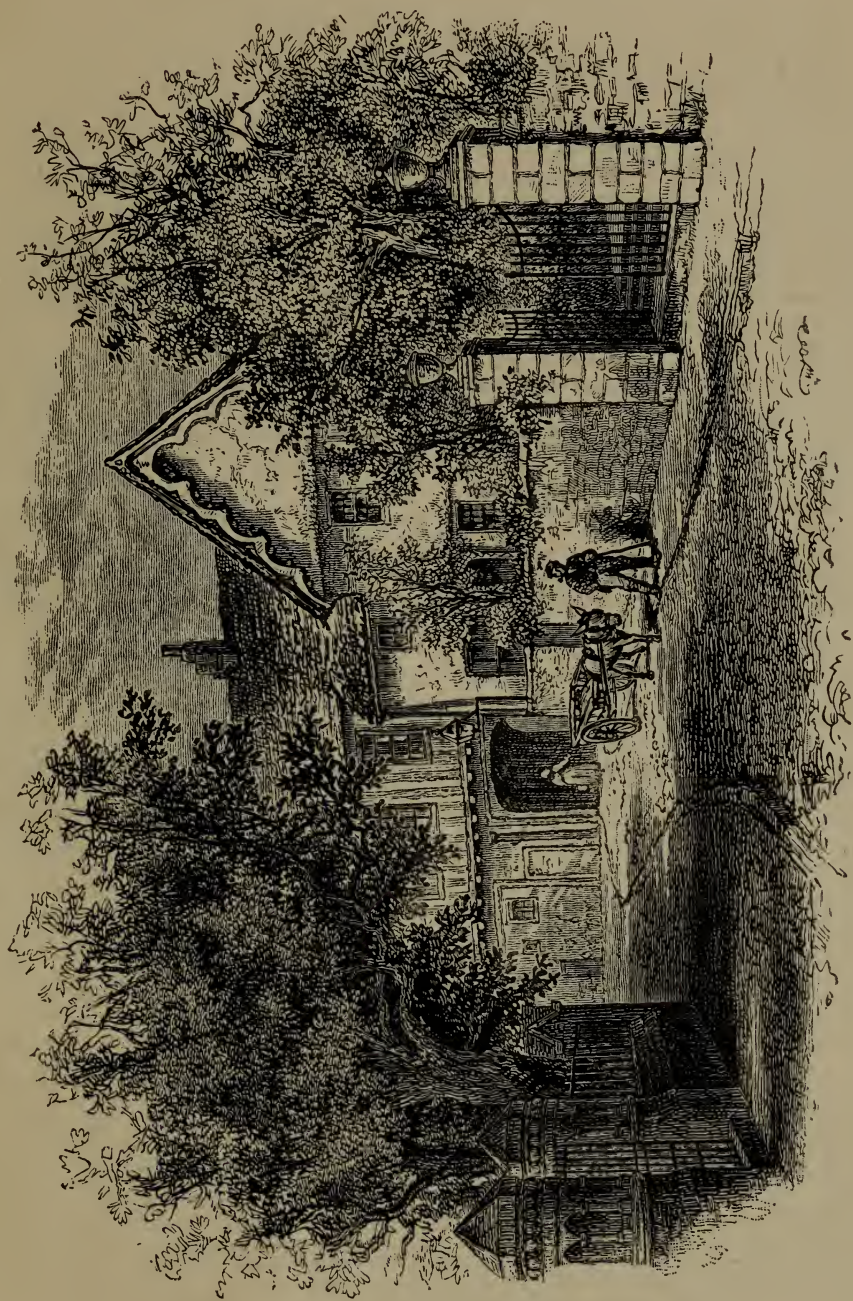
BOILED SUGARS. PAN GOODS. LOZENGES. CANDIED LEMON.

*We have adopted for our Trade Mark for Preserves and Marmalade
the words*

 **"SILVER PAN,"**

*as the preserving pans and the utensils we use are plated with pure
silver, to avoid the contact of the fruit with copper or brass. For
this improvement no extra charge is made.*

Sold by the Wholesale Society Limited, Balloon St., Manchester.



NEWARK GATE, LEICESTER.

INTERESTING FACTS.

THE RANGE OF THE HUMAN VOICE.—There are about 9 perfect tones, but 17,592,186,044,415 different sounds; thus, 14 direct muscles, alone or together, produce 16,383; 30 indirect muscles, ditto 173,741,823, and all co-operating produce the number we have named, and these independently of different degrees of intensity.

The origin of "Windfall" is said to be the following:—Some of the nobility of England, by the tenure of their estates, were forbidden selling any of the trees upon them, the timber being reserved for the use of the royal navy. Such trees as fell without cutting were the property of the occupants. A tornado, therefore, was a perfect God-send, in every sense of the term, to those who had occupancy of the extensive forests, and the "windfall" was sometimes of a very great value.

LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Off Cape Horn, 56 degrees south latitude, the days in mid-winter are about nine hours long. The longest day at London is sixteen hours and a half; at Stockholm, eighteen hours and a half; at Hamburg, seventeen hours; at St. Petersburg the longest day has eighteen hours, and the shortest five; at Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest, two hours and a half; at Spitzbergen the longest day is three months and a half.

THE NEEDLE.—Some people will be surprised to learn that such a small, simple, and cheap article as a needle is, passes through the hands of from 80 to 120 different workmen. Eleven complete processes, each involving several minor operations, are necessary before a sewing needle is fit for sale. These are:—Gauging the wires, cutting the wire, straightening the ends, pointing, stamping for the eyes, hardening and tempering, scouring and polishing, evening and heading, drilling the eyes, finishing the points, and finally papering.

VENTILATION BY THE CHIMNEY.—A parlour-fire will consume in twelve hours 40 lbs. of coal, the combustion rendering 42,000 gallons of air unfit to support life. Not only is that large amount of deleterious product carried away and rendered innocuous by the chimney, but five times that quantity of air is carried up by the draught, and ventilation thus effectually maintained. The ascent of smoke up a chimney depends on the comparative lightness of the column of air within to that of an equal column without: the longer the chimney, the stronger will be the draught, if fire be sufficiently great to heat the air; but if the chimney be so long that the air is cooled as it approaches the top, the draught is diminished.—*Faraday.*

If a tallow candle be placed in a gun and shot at a door, it will go through without sustaining injury; and if a musket ball be fired into the water, it will not only rebound, but be flattened; if fired through a pane of glass, it will make a hole the size of the ball without cracking the glass; if suspended by a thread it will make no difference, and the thread will not even vibrate. Cork, if sunk 200 feet in the ocean, will not rise, on account of the pressure of water. In the Arctic regions, when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse more than a mile distant. Dr. Jamison asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles. We have written upon paper manufactured from iron, and seen a book with leaves and binding of the same material.

THE IRON BEDSTEAD.—An iron bedstead is not dangerous in a storm, for it is so good a conductor that the electricity would pass down it in preference to the body of the person reposing on it.

PARISIAN FLEURISTES.—It appears almost incredible that in Paris no fewer than 30,000 women find their living by making artificial flowers. The majority of them are said to be real artists, imitating nature almost to perfection, with exquisite taste and well-developed imagination. The rose, in the workshop of the *fleuriste*, is the masterpiece. If the art of making a rose is acquired, the maker is supposed to be able to imitate any other flower, the rose being considered as particularly developing the imagination of young artists. As in other branches of industry, there are specialists in the flower factories, the buds, the foliage, and the mounting being done by different people.

PACE OF THE CAMEL.—As a matter of fact, and in spite of its having carried Mohamet in four jumps from Jerusalem to Mecca, seven miles an hour is the camel's best pace; nor can it maintain this rate over two hours. Its usual speed is about five miles an hour—a slow, lounging pace, beyond which it is dangerous, with nine camels out of ten to urge them, or else, as Asiatics say, they "break their hearts" and die "literally" on the spot. For, when a camel has been pressed beyond this speed, and is spent, it kneels down, and not all the wolves in Asia will make it budge again. A firm under its tail is as useless as food in front of its nose. The camel remains where it kneels, and where it kneels it dies.

THE INK PLANT.—There is in New Grenada a plant, *Coryaria Thymifolia*, which might be dangerous to our ink manufacturers if it could be acclimatised to Europe. It is known under the name of the ink plant. Its juice, called *chanchi*, can be used in writing without any previous preparation. The letters traced with it are of a reddish colour at first, but turn to a deep black in a few hours. The juice also spoils steel pens less than common ink. The qualities of the plant seem to have been discovered under the Spanish administration. Some writings, intended for the mother country, were wet through with sea water on the voyage; while the papers written with common ink were almost illegible, those with the juice of that plant were quite unspoiled. Orders were given in consequence that this vegetable ink was to be used for all public documents.

OLD PROVERBS.—"To make a virtue of necessity," comes from Chaucer, the father of English poetry and a man of infinite wit; and to him can be traced the saying, "In at one ear, out at the other," though in the quaint language of the day he said, "One ear it heard, and the other out it went." The proverb, "Man proposes, but God disposes," comes from "Piers Plowman's Vision," a black-letter poem, and "Of two evils, the less is always to be chosen," and "When he is out of sight, quickly also is he out of mind," the originals of "Out of sight, out of mind," and "Of two evils, choose the least," are from Thomas à Kempis. Thomas Tusser, who died in 1580, gave us "The stone that is rolling gathers no moss," "Better late than never," "It is an ill wind that turns none to good," "Christmas comes but once a year," "Safe bind, safe find," "Look ere you leap, see ere thou go," and "Such master, such man."

THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON.

In the Great Fire of 1666 two-thirds of London were burnt down, including the Cathedral, the Royal Exchange, about a hundred parish churches, and a vast number of other public buildings. Evelyn has left us an interesting account of the disaster, from his own personal observation. The state in which the city was left may be gathered from the following extract from his *Diary*, under date of 7th Sept.: "I went this morning on foot from Whitehall, as far as London Bridge, through the late Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, by St. Paul's, Cheapside, Exchange, Bishopsgate, Aldersgate, and out to Moorfields, thence through Cornhill, &c., with extraordinary difficulty, clambering over heaps of yet smoking rubbish, and frequently mistaking where I was. The ground under my feet was so hot that it even burned the soles of my shoes. . . . I was infinitely concerned to see that goodly church St. Paul's now a sad ruin, and that beautiful portico now rent in pieces, flakes of vast stone split asunder, and nothing remaining entire but the inscription in the architrave, showing by whom it was built, which had not one letter of it defaced. . . . I was not able to pass through any of the narrow streets, but kept the widest, the ground and air, smoke and fiery vapour, continued so intense that my hair was almost singed, and my feet unsufferably overheated. The bye-lanes and narrower streets were quite filled up with rubbish, nor could one have known where he was but by the ruins of some church or hall that had some remarkable tower or pinnacle remaining. I then went towards Highbury and Highgate, where one might have seen 200,000 people of all ranks and degrees dispersed and lying along by their heaps of what they could save from the fire, deploring their loss, and though ready to perish for hunger and destitution, yet not asking one penny for relief, which to me appeared a stranger sight than any I had yet beheld." One of the best, and certainly the most interesting account of this calamity is found in the late Harrison Ainsworth's "Old St. Paul's."

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A CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

Some time ago an interesting experiment was made in reference to the growth of wood. 200lbs. of earth were dried in an oven, and afterwards put in a large earthen vessel. The earth was then moistened with rain water, and a willow tree weighing 5lbs. planted therein. For five years the earth was carefully watered with rain water and pure water. The willow grew and flourished, and to prevent the earth being mixed with fresh earth, or dirt being blown upon it by the winds, it was covered with metal plates full of very minute holes, which would exclude everything but air. At the end of five years the tree had gained 44lbs., to say nothing of the leaves and dead branches which had fallen during the five years. The earth was then dried and weighed, when it was found to be only two ounces less than when the tree was planted. Clearly, then, the one hundred and sixty-four pounds gained by the tree was not obtained from the earth. It can be proved that it was not due to the water, and we are therefore unable to resist the wonderful and perplexing conclusion that it was derived from the air.

DYNAMITE AND NITRO-GLYCERINE.

The best quality of dynamite is a mixture of 75 per cent of nitro-glycerine and 25 per cent of Kieselguhr—a silicious earth with a highly absorptive power, capable of taking up two or three times its own weight of nitro-glycerine without becoming pasty. The object of the mixture is to diminish the susceptibility of nitro-glycerine to slight shocks, and to facilitate the carrying of it without destroying its explosive force. Dynamite is in appearance not unlike brown sugar. While moist it is squeezed into cartridges, which are prepared of parchment paper, and the firing is done by fulminate of silver in copper capsules, provided with patent exploders. Its disruptive force is estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder, and it has the peculiarity of taking effect in a downward direction. Nitro-glycerine, which is a light yellow, oily liquid, is nitric acid one part and sulphuric acid two parts, to which is added ordinary glycerine, and the mixture well washed with pure water. It has a sweet, aromatic, pungent taste, and the peculiar property of causing a violent headache when placed in a small quantity on the tongue or wrist. It was first used in bombs dropped from balloons in the Franco-German war (1870-71).

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CHINESE APHORISMS.

(From the "Book of the Way of Truth," by LAO-TSUE, who flourished 600 years B.C.)

There is no greater calamity than the desire of acquiring.

There is no greater misfortune than not to be able to suffice to oneself.

Great passions necessarily expose their possessor to great sacrifices.

When heaven desires to save a man, it gives him affection to protect him.

He who knows how to suffice to himself is safe from dishonour. He who knows when to stop never stumbles or falls.

The sage relishes what is without savour. He avenges the injuries he receives by benefits. He begins by easy things when he meditates difficult things; by small things when he meditates great.

Men of superior virtue are ignorant of their virtue. Men of inferior virtue do not forget their virtue. Men of superior virtue practice it without thinking of it. Men of inferior virtue practice it with intention.

I possess three precious things; I hold and preserve them as a treasure:—The first is called affection (love of mankind); the second, economy; the third, humility. I have affection, therefore I can be courageous. I have economy, therefore I can expend largely. I dare not be the first, and therefore I may become (I am fitted to become) the chief of all men. But now, men leave affection to abandon themselves to courage; they leave economy to give themselves up to profusion; they leave the lowest place to seek the highest. These things lead to death.

Work for some end, be it ever so lowly;
Work for some good, be it ever so slowly;
Work, for all labour is noble and holy.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

An unwelcome cup: The hic-cup.

Croquet is a cute game, but billiards is the cue-test.

A spread of canvas on a vessel is for sail or to rent.

When a miner strikes a lode it lightens his labour.

Vain as the peacock is, the weathercock is even more vane.

Of course, all imported eggs are stowed beneath the hatch-ways.

Even the best-behaved medical students are occasionally cutting-up.

"Can a man serve two masters?" Certainly, sailors on schooners can.

It does not matter how well the gardener tries to do—he is always slipping.

Hanlon is called the aquatic lion, and when he is in his scull the lion can row'er.

Because a twenty-inch gun gets dirty when fired, can it be called a fouling piece?

Can't get drunk on water? Nonsense! Go on a yachting trip and see if you can't.

Artists are almost invariably great smokers. One has to learn to draw before he can paint.

A missionary says he only saw one poem illustrated in Fiji, and that was "Nothing to Wear."

A librarian, arranging his books according to their subject matter, put "Irish Bulls" under the head of agricultural.

"I always," said the editor, as he brushed the hair back from his noble brow—"I always write my jokes with a pair of scissors."

Being asked what made him so dirty, an unwashed street arab's reply was, "I was made, as they tell me, of dust, and I suppose it works out."

A young lady applying for a situation as teacher in Spencer County, Ky., in reply to a question, said, "I ain't much of an arithmeticker, but I am an elegant grammarest."

Someone remarked to Plunkett, "Well, you see—'s predictions have come true." "Indeed!" said Plunkett; "I always knew he was a bore, but never thought that he was an augur."

"Hope on, hope ever," is a suitable motto for the man who does not advertise. The man who advertises has no time for such sentimentality: he is kept too busy pocketing the receipts.

"No, sir," said the man, "you needn't tell me a woman ever had her dress-pocket picked. I know I've tried for two hours to find the pocket of one of my wife's dresses, and had to give it up."

A rich contractor was holding forth upon the instability of the world. "Can you account for it, sir?" he asked, turning to Foote, the comedian. "Well, not very clearly," he responded, "unless we suppose it was built by contract."

General Wolfe overhearing a young officer say in a very familiar manner, "Wolfe and I drank a bottle of wine together," replied, "I think you might say General Wolfe." "No," replied the subaltern, with happy presence of mind; "did you ever hear of General Achilles, or General Cæsar?"

One day toward nightfall, and in uncertain light, a man bought an overcoat of pretended plum-colour. The next morning it proved to be of a quite too unmistakable green. Returning it to the shopkeeper, that worthy regarded the buyer calmly and said, "You must have a little patience with it, my dear sir; it isn't ripe yet."

A maiden heiress is the only miss that make social hit.

The cold neutrality of an impartial judge may be just-ice.

What is a house without a baby? Well, comparatively quiet.

Never look a gift horse in the mouth, especially if it be the Colt Revolver.

Don't you think the bride is foolish that never marries the best man?

Saluting the flag: The penalty of treading orange peel on the pavement.

A new style of writing paper is called "Dud." We infer that it is a kind of foolscap.

When a man is half-seas over you may harbor a suspicion that his judgment is afloat.

No matter how good his business may be, a dentist always "looks down in the mouth."

It was the fellow who stepped on a tack who first remarked "the iron has entered my sole."

One of Jasper's converts is frank enough to reply: "I doan know whedder I've got religion or not—try me with a chickun!"

"Have another oyster, do—they are real natives." "Natives, indeed!" was the wry-faced reply; "the last I had was a settler."

A young child in Oregon died from the effect of swallowing the leaves of an almanac. V always held that dates should be eaten in small quantities.

Thinkers are as scarce as gold; but he who thought embraces all his subject, who pursues uninterruptedly and fearless of consequences, is a diamond of enormous size.

Young Prussian Swell: "Fraulein Mathilde may I offer you my arm?" Mathilde: "Oh, the offering of the arm is getting monotonous! Will not offer me your hand for a change?"

Judge: "What sort of a man, now, was it who you saw commit the assault?" Constable: "Shure, yer honour, he was a small, insignificant crathur—about your own size, yer honour."

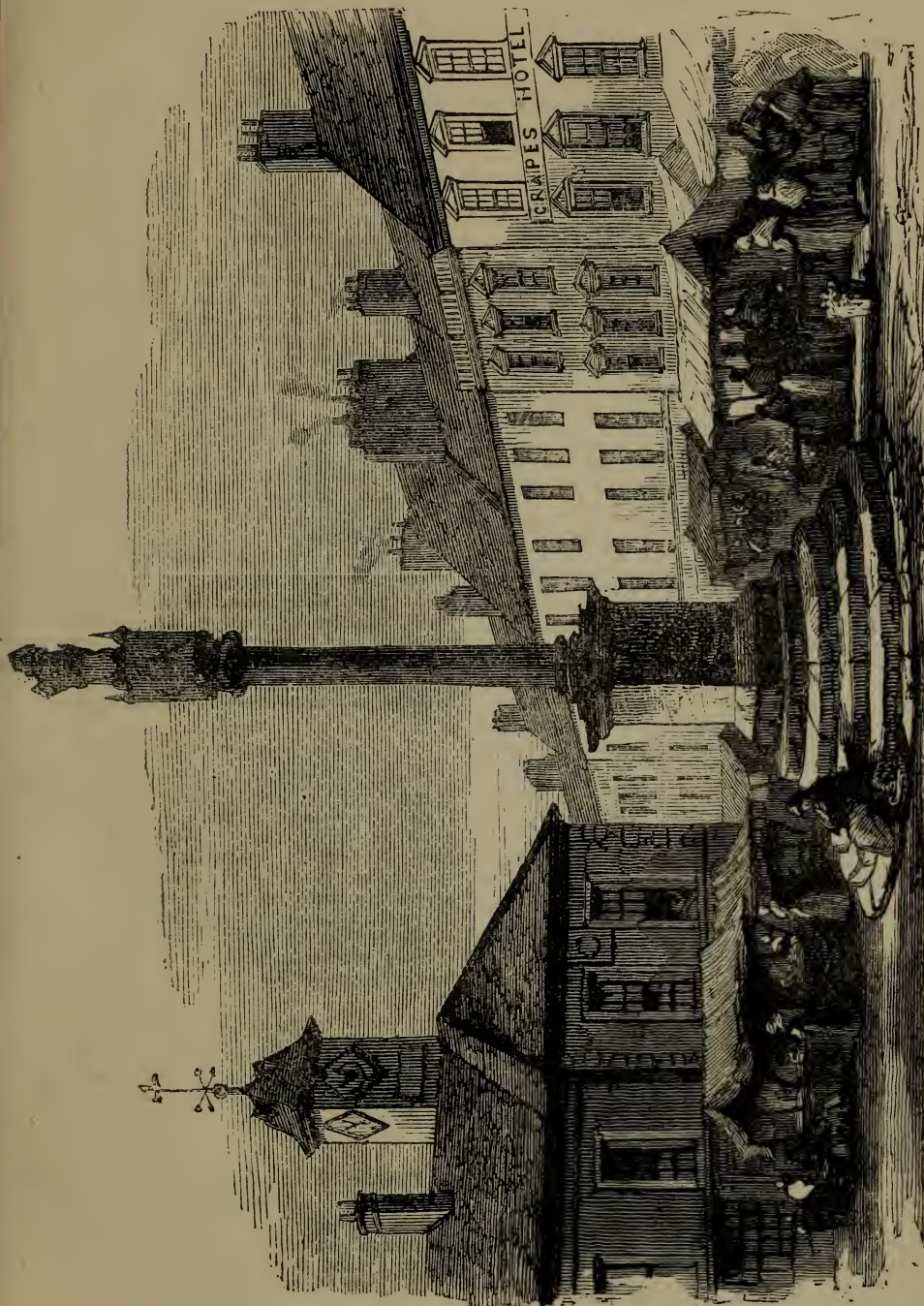
A Maine girl didn't want her lover to name his boat after her, because she didn't desire to read the papers that "*Matildy Slocum* is up for repairs," "*Matildy Slocum* is in the dock to scraped," &c., &c.

"Thomas, spell weather," said a schoolmaster to one of his pupils. "W-i-e-a-t-h-e-r, weather." "Well, Thomas, you may sit down," said the teacher. "I think this is the worst *spell* of weather we have had this year—bad as it has been."

Young wife: "I am determined to learn at what hour my husband comes home at nights; yet, what I will, I cannot keep awake, and he is always careful not to make a particle of noise. Is there any drug which produces wakefulness?" O wife: "No need to buy drugs. Sprinkle the floor with tacks."

"Have you got any more tender steak like the I bought the other day?" asked a man of a butcher. "Oh, yes! plenty. You found it to be good meat, eh?" "Yes, suits my purpose. I am very much annoyed by dogs at my house. I have choked one to death, and have my eye on another one. Let me have a half-pound, please."

An old yellow dog in Cologne
Ran away with an old woman's bogne;
But the wrathful old crogne
Hit him twice with a stogne,
And 'twas dreadful to hear the dog grogne!



OLD CROSS AND MARKET PLACE, CARLISLE

USEFUL INFORMATION.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Jan. 1—Lists of Voters come into force as the Registers for the ensuing year.

Land Tax, Income Tax, Duties on Inhabited Houses, Dog licenses, Carriage licenses. &c., due.

30—Owners of property, to entitle them to vote in the election of Guardians, must sign and give to Overseers the particulars required by 7 & 8 Vic., c. 101, s. 15.

Feb. 5—Overseers of parishes exceeding 2,000 persons to enter in a book the names and addresses of all persons claiming as owners or proxies to vote in the election of Guardians; such list to be open for inspection, at all reasonable hours, up to the 10th, without fee.

Mar. 1—Two Auditors and two Revising Assessors to be chosen for each Municipal Corporation.

5—Last day for sending to Chairmen of Local Boards lists of owners and proxies claiming to vote at Local Board elections.

25—Half-yearly accounts of School Boards to be made up to this date.

Overseers of the Poor to be nominated and appointed by Justices, or within 14 days.

26—Last day for sending in nomination papers for Guardians.

31—Refreshment House and Hawkers' licenses expire.

April 4—Returns of assessed taxes made up.

6—Commencement of Financial Year.

15—Poor Law Guardians continue to act until this day, notwithstanding their successors may have been appointed.

Clerks of Peace and Town Clerks to send their precepts to the Overseers on this day or within seven days preceding.

May 2—Election of Vestrymen and Auditors.

28—Last day for Friendly Societies to make returns to the Registrar.

July 20—Last day for County Voters to claim.

Last day for payment of Poor Rates due Jan. 5, so as to be retained on the Register of Voters.

25—Lodger Voters desirous of being retained on next Register for the same lodgings should send in their claims on or before this date.

Aug. 1—Borough and County Lists to be open for public inspection, and during the next 14 days.

5—Last day for inspection of list of persons who have not paid poor rates due Jan. 5.

20—Last day to give notices of Objections to persons on the Register.

Last day for persons omitted from County lists to claim. Last day to claim for Boroughs.

25—Overseers to deliver copies of all lists to Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks; also to make out lists of Claims received up to Aug. 20.

31—Overseers to make out Jury Lists.

Sep. 8—Last day for inspection of lists of Claims and Objections.

15—Revision Courts (Boroughs) to be held between this date and Oct. 31.

Last day for notice of Omissions and Objections in Burgess List.

23—Last day for Town Clerks to make out lists of Claims and Objections to Burgess List, to be affixed on Town Hall door until the 30th.

Oct. 22—Last day for nominating Councillors.

Nov. 1—Election of Town Councillors.

9—Quarterly Meetings of Town Councils; first business, Election of Mayor.

ECLIPSES, 1888.

In the year 1888 there will be three Eclipses the Sun, and two of the Moon.

1. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, January 28—visible throughout the British Isles. At Greenwich the first contact occurs at 9-31 p.m., and the last at 1-10 a.m.; the moon obscured 1h. 39m.

2. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, February 11—visible throughout the British Isles, and visible only in high Southern Latitudes.

3. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, July 9, invisible throughout the British Isles, and again visible only in high Southern Latitudes.

4. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, July 23, part visible throughout the British Isles. At Greenwich the first contact of the shadow occurs at 3 p.m., and the Moon sets at 4-10 p.m.

5. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, August 7, visible throughout the British Isles.

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HOLIDAYS.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND STAMP OFFICE.

Good Friday March 30.

Easter Monday April 2.

Whit Monday May 21.

Queen's Birthday May 24.

Christmas Day December 25.

And Bank Holidays.

GENERAL BANK HOLIDAYS.—England and Ireland: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day and following day, or if that be Sunday, then the bank is closed on Monday. In Scotland: New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

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MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage Licenses can be obtained in London at the Vicar-General's Office, Bell Yard, Doctors Commons, between 10 and 4, by one of the parties about to be married. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of applicant, and the license is delivered upon payment of fees amounting, with the cost of stamp, to £2. 2s. 6d.

Special Licenses are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury to marry in a particular church without previous residence in the district. The fees average £29. 8s.

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THE SEASONS.

Spring Quarter commences. . March 20th.

Summer " " . . June 21st.

Autumn " " . . Sept. 22nd.

Winter " " . . Dec. 21st.

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PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Golden Number, 8; Epact, 17; Solar Cycle, 21; Dominical Letter, A G; Roman Indiction, 1; Julian Period, 6601.

The year 5649 of the Jewish Era commences September 6th, 1888.

The year 1306 of the Mohammedan Era commences Sept. 7th, 1888; and Ramadân (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences May 12th, 1888.

POST-OFFICE INFORMATION.

RATES OF INLAND POSTAGE.

Inland Letters or Packets sent prepaid to or from any part of the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, &c., are charged as follows:

LETTERS, BOOKS, AND PARCELS.

| Weight of exceeding | LETTER POST. | BOOK POST. | PARCEL POST. | |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | | | Weight. | Charge. |
| b. oz. | d. | d. | lbs. | s. d. |
| 0 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Not ex. | 1 0 3 |
| 0 2 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | " | 2 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 0 4 | 2 | 1 | " | 3 0 6 |
| 0 6 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | " | 4 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 0 8 | 3 | 2 | " | 5 0 9 |
| 0 10 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | " | 6 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 0 12 | 4 | 3 | " | 7 1 0 |
| 0 14 | And $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | And $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | " | 8 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1 0 | for every additional | for every additional | " | 9 1 3 |
| 1 2 | two ozs. | two ozs. | " | 10 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1 4 | | | " | 11 1 6 |

If the postage be not paid in advance, double the amount will be demanded on delivery; and if the prepaid postage be insufficient, double the amount of the deficiency will be charged.

No letter or packet to be more than 18 inches in length, 9 in width, or 6 in depth, unless it be sent to or from a Government office.

NEWSPAPERS.

A prepaid postage of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is charged for the inland transmission of a registered newspaper; at a packet of several newspapers is not charged higher than the book-post rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for every oz. Newspapers posted unpaid are charged double the book rate. The newspaper must contain no writing of the nature of a letter.

WRAPPERS, bearing a halfpenny stamp, are sold at the following prices:—1, $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 2, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 3, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 4, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 5, 3d.; 6, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 7, 4d.; 14, 8d.; 21, 1s. With penny stamp—1, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 3, $3\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 4, $4\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 5, $5\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 6, $6\frac{1}{4}$ d.

REGISTRATION.

The fee for registering a letter, newspaper, or book packet is 2d., in addition to the ordinary postage, which insures against loss or damage to the extent of £2; for an additional rd., up to £5; l., up to £10.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES are sold at all post-offices, from $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 3d. each.

POST CARDS.

Post Cards, available for transmission in the United Kingdom only, can be obtained in packets of 12 for 7d., and of stouter quality for 8d. Foreign Post Cards, 1d., $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., and 2d. each. Reply Post Cards, double these rates.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

The international scale of postage now in force $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for letters, 1d. to 2d. for post cards, 1d. per 4 oz. for newspapers, and 1d. per 2 oz. for printed papers, patterns, and legal and commercial documents. By France the rates range from $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for letters, 1d. to $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. for post cards, 1d. to 2d. for newspapers, printed papers, &c. Registration in all cases 4d. per letter.

Newspapers for abroad must be posted within eight days of publication. If posted after eight days, book postage rates must be paid.

BOOK POST.

A packet containing books or papers, whether plain or written, or printed upon (to the exclusion of any written letter or communication of the nature of a letter); photographs, not on glass or in frames; circulars (*i.e.*, letters in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed) may be sent by book post. Every packet must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends.

PARCEL POST.

INLAND.—Parcels, from 1lb. to 11lb. weight, are received at any Post-office in the United Kingdom. No parcel to exceed 3ft. 6in. in length, or 6ft. with length and girth combined.

FOREIGN.—Parcels can be sent to various foreign countries and the colonies; particulars at any post-office.

No business transacted on Sundays or holidays.

TELEGRAMS.

The charge for telegrams throughout the United Kingdom, the Scilly, Orkney, and Shetland Isles, is 6d. for 12 words, including addresses of sender and receiver, and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for each word beyond 12.

MONEY ORDERS.

UNITED KINGDOM.—For sums not exceeding £1, 2d.; £2, 3d.; £4, 4d.; £7, 5d.; £10, 6d.

FOREIGN.—Orders, payable in Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, and the British Possessions and Colonies, are issued at the following rates:—

Not over £2, 6d.; £5, 1s.; £7, 1s. 6d.; £10, 2s.

POSTAL ORDERS.

Postal Orders for any part of the United Kingdom, Malta, Gibraltar, and Constantinople, may be obtained at the following rates:—

1/- and 1/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

2/-, 2/6, 3/-, 3/6, 4/-, 4/6, 5/-, 7/6,

10/-, 10/6 1d.

15/- and 20/- $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The sender can order these to be cashed at any post-office, but they must be presented for payment within three months of their issue.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Savings Banks are established at all money order offices, where sums of not less than 1s. may be deposited. Not more than £30 will be received in any one year, nor will interest be paid when the amount standing to a depositor's account reaches £150 exclusive of interest.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS, INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES.

STOCKS.—Investments can be made in Government Stocks of not less than £10 nor more than £100 in one year, ending Dec. 31, or £300 in all. The commission charged is 9d. on £25, and 6d. on each succeeding £25.

INSURANCE.—The lives of persons of either sex, between the ages of 14 and 65, may be insured for, not less than £5 nor more than £100.

ANNUITIES.—Immediate or deferred annuities are granted through any Post-office Savings Bank for any amount not less than £1, or more than £100, to any person not under 5 years of age.

Tables of premiums can be obtained at any Post-office Savings Bank in the United Kingdom.

EXCISE DUTIES, STAMPS, TAXES, &c.

HOUSE DUTY.

| | |
|---|-------|
| On inhabited houses, annual value £20, £ s. d. | |
| occupied as a farmhouse, public-house, coffee-house, shop, warehouse (in the £) | 0 0 6 |
| All others | 0 0 9 |

INCOME TAX.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Under £150 per annum | Exempt. |
| Not exceeding £400 (after deducting £120) .. | 0 0 7 |
| Over £400 (no deduction) | 0 0 7 |

STAMP DUTIES.

| | |
|---|-------|
| AGREEMENT, or MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT, under hand only, not otherwise charged | 0 0 6 |
|---|-------|

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| APPRAISEMENT or VALUATION of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5.. | 0 0 3 |
| Not exc. £10.... 0 0 6 | Not exc. £50.... 2 6 |
| " 20.... 1 0 | " 100.... 5 0 |
| " 30.... 1 6 | " 200.... 10 0 |
| " 40.... 2 0 | " 500.... 15 0 |

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| Exceeding £500 | 1 0 0 |
|----------------------|-------|

APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES:—

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| If no premium | 0 2 6 |
|---------------------|-------|

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| For every £5 and fractional part | 0 5 0 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|

| | |
|--|-------|
| ARMORIAL BEARINGS (annual) Gt. Britain | 1 1 0 |
|--|-------|

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| If painted on any carriage | 2 2 0 |
|----------------------------------|-------|

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Arms, grant of | 10 0 0 |
|----------------------|--------|

| | |
|---|--------|
| ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP to attorney or solicitor, in England or Ireland | 80 0 0 |
|---|--------|

| | |
|--|--------|
| In Superior Courts, Scotland, or Counties Palatine of Lancaster & Durham | 60 0 0 |
|--|--------|

BANK NOTE, payable on demand—

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Not ex. £1.... 0 5 | Not ex. £20 2 0 |
|--------------------|----------------------|

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| " 2.... 0 10 | " 30 3 0 |
|--------------|---------------|

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| " 5.... 1 3 | " 50 5 0 |
|-------------|---------------|

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| " 10.... 1 9 | " 100 8 6 |
|--------------|----------------|

BANKERS' CHEQUES

BILLS OF EXCHANGE & PROMISSORY NOTES—

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Not ex. £5.... 0 1 | Not ex. £50 0 6 |
|--------------------|----------------------|

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| " 10.... 0 2 | " 75 0 9 |
|--------------|---------------|

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| " 25.... 0 3 | " 100 1 0 |
|--------------|----------------|

| | |
|---|-------|
| Every £100, or fractional part of £100. | 0 1 0 |
|---|-------|

By the Stamp Act of 1850 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 97) the distinction between inland and foreign bills of exchange was abolished.

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| BILL OF LADING | 0 0 6 |
|----------------------|-------|

CERTIFICATE:—

| | |
|--|-------|
| Of goods, &c., duly entered inwards .. | 0 4 0 |
|--|-------|

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Of birth, marriage, or death | 0 0 1 |
|------------------------------------|-------|

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| For registry of designs | 5 0 0 |
|-------------------------------|-------|

| | |
|--|-------|
| DRAFT, or ORDER, or LETTER OF CREDIT for payment on demand | 0 0 1 |
|--|-------|

ECCLESIASTICAL LICENSES:—

| | |
|--|--------|
| To hold the office of lecturer, &c. | 0 10 0 |
|--|--------|

| | |
|--|--------|
| For licensing a building for the performance of Divine worship | 0 10 0 |
|--|--------|

LEASE, or AGREEMENT FOR A LEASE:—

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Not exceeding 35 years. | Between 35 and 100 years. | Exceeding 100 years. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|

| | | |
|---------------|--------|--------|
| £5 0 0 6 | £0 3 0 | £0 6 0 |
|---------------|--------|--------|

| | | |
|---------------|-------|--------|
| 10 0 1 0 | 0 6 0 | 0 12 0 |
|---------------|-------|--------|

| | | |
|---------------|-------|--------|
| 15 0 1 6 | 0 9 0 | 0 18 0 |
|---------------|-------|--------|

| | | |
|---------------|--------|-------|
| 20 0 2 0 | 0 12 0 | 1 4 0 |
|---------------|--------|-------|

| | | |
|---------------|--------|--------|
| 25 0 2 6 | 0 15 0 | 1 10 0 |
|---------------|--------|--------|

| | | |
|---------------|--------|-------|
| 50 0 5 0 | 1 10 0 | 3 0 0 |
|---------------|--------|-------|

| | | |
|---------------|-------|--------|
| 75 0 7 6 | 2 5 0 | 4 10 0 |
|---------------|-------|--------|

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|
| 100 0 10 0 | 3 0 0 | 6 0 0 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|

For £50 or fract.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|-------|
| over £100.. 0 5 0 | 1 10 0 | 3 0 0 |
|-------------------|--------|-------|

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTY £20 and above:—

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Lineal issue or Lineal ancestor .. | £1 per cent |
|------------------------------------|-------------|

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Brothers and sisters of the predecessor, or their descendants | £3 per cent |
|---|-------------|

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Brothers and sisters of the father or mother of the predecessor, or their descendants | £5 per cent |
|---|-------------|

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Brothers and sisters of a grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor, or their descendants | £6 per cent |
|---|-------------|

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Any other person | £10 per cent |
|------------------------|--------------|

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Legacy to husband or wife | Exempt |
|---------------------------------|--------|

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| PASSPORT | £0 0 1 |
|----------------|--------|

PATENT (LETTERS) for Inventions:—

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| (a) Up to sealing. | £ s. d. |
|--------------------|---------|

| | |
|---|-------|
| On application for provisional protection | 1 0 0 |
|---|-------|

| | |
|--|-------|
| On filing complete specification | 3 0 0 |
|--|-------|

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Do. with first application | 4 0 0 |
|----------------------------------|-------|

| | |
|--|--|
| (b) Further before end of 4 years from date of patent. | |
|--|--|

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| On certificate of renewal | 50 0 0 |
|---------------------------------|--------|

| | |
|---|--|
| (c) Further before end of 7 yrs., or in case of patents granted after 1st Jan., 1884, before end of 8 yrs. from date of patent. | |
|---|--|

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| On certificate of renewal | 100 0 0 |
|---------------------------------|---------|

| | |
|--|--|
| Or, in lieu of the fees of £50 and £100, the following annual fees:— | |
|--|--|

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Before the expiration of the | |
|------------------------------|--|

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 4th, 5th, 6th, or 7th year | 10 0 0 |
|----------------------------------|--------|

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| 8th or 9th year | 15 0 0 |
|-----------------------|--------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 10th, 11th, 12th, or 13th year | 20 0 0 |
|--------------------------------------|--------|

| | |
|--|--|
| Other small fees are also payable of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury. | |
|--|--|

VARIOUS LICENSES.

LICENSES to RETAIL SPIRITS:—

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Of rental under £10 | 4 10 0 |
|---------------------------|--------|

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| " " 15 | 6 0 0 |
|--------------|-------|

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| " " 20 | 8 0 0 |
|--------------|-------|

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| " " 25 | 11 0 0 |
|--------------|--------|

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| " " 30 | 14 0 0 |
|--------------|--------|

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| " " 40 | 17 0 0 |
|--------------|--------|

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| " " 50 | 20 0 0 |
|--------------|--------|

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| " " 100 | 25 0 0 |
|---------------|--------|

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| " " 200 | 35 0 0 |
|---------------|--------|

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| £700 and upwards | 60 0 0 |
|------------------------|--------|

| | |
|---|-------|
| Brewers of beer for sale, United Kingdom. | 1 0 0 |
|---|-------|

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Duty per 36 gallons | 0 6 3 |
|---------------------------|-------|

RETAILERS OF BEER, CIDER, AND PERRY:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| To be consumed on the premises | 3 10 0 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Not to be consumed on the premises .. | 1 5 0 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Dogs of any kind (Great Britain) | 0 7 6 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|

| | |
|---|-------|
| Game Licenses, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st November, to expire on 31st July following | 3 0 0 |
|---|-------|

| | |
|---|-------|
| After 31st July, expire 31st October .. | 2 0 0 |
|---|-------|

| | |
|---|-------|
| After 31st October, expire 31st July .. | 2 0 0 |
|---|-------|

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Gamekeepers and Game Dealers (each) | 2 0 0 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|

| | |
|---|--------|
| Gun, License to carry (to expire July 31) | 0 10 0 |
|---|--------|

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Hawkers and Pedlars, per year:— | |
|---------------------------------|--|

| | |
|--|-------|
| Travelling with horses or asses (each) | 4 4 0 |
|--|-------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| House Agents—houses above £25 a year | 2 0 0 |
|--------------------------------------|-------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Medicines (Patent) dealers, &c. | 0 5 0 |
|--------------------------------------|-------|

| | |
|--|-------|
| Passage Vessels, on board which } 1 year | 5 0 0 |
|--|-------|

| | |
|--|-------|
| liquors and tobacco are sold.. } 1 day | 1 0 0 |
|--|-------|

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Pawnbrokers (United Kingdom) | 7 10 0 |
|------------------------------------|--------|

| | |
|---|--------|
| Refreshment Houses under £30 rental (England and Ireland) | 0 10 6 |
|---|--------|

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Retailers of sweets | 1 5 0 |
|---------------------------|-------|

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Tobacco and snuff, dealers in | 0 5 3 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|

SUNLIGHT

BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS!



SUNLIGHT SOAP

REGISTERED
PRICE 3^d PER TABLET

WHY DOES

A WOMAN'S HEALTH SO OFTEN BREAK DOWN AT AN EARLY AGE? PUT A MAN AT A WASHING TUB; LET HIM GET HEATED WITH THE HOT SUDS UNTIL EVERY PORE IS OPENED; THEN LET HIM STAND OVER THE FILTHY STEAM THAT COMES FROM SCALDING AND BOILING CLOTHES, AND HIS HEALTH CERTAINLY WOULD BREAK DOWN BEFORE LONG AND YET THIS TERRIBLE ORDEAL IS EXACTLY WHAT

A WOMAN

HAS TO GO THROUGH ON WASHING DAYS; AND, BESIDES, WHILE OVER-HEATED AT THE HOT WORK, SHE HAS TO RISK HER LIFE BY GOING OUT IN THE OPEN AIR TO HANG UP CLOTHES. THESE FACTS, WHICH ARE KNOWN TO EVERY HOUSEKEEPER, READILY EXPLAIN WHY SO MANY WOMEN

LOOK OLD

WHILE YET YOUNG IN YEARS, AND PHYSICIANS AND BOARDS OF HEALTH CANNOT DRAW ATTENTION TO STRONGLY TO THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF THE USUAL WAY OF WASHING, WITH ITS NECESSARY STEAM & SCALDING OR BOILING TO GET THE CLOTHES PURE AND SWEET FORTNATELY THIS TROUBLE CAN BE AVOIDED. SCALDING, BOILING, AND STEAM DONE AWAY WITH. CLOTHES MADE SWEET AND BEAUTIFULLY WHITE, AND MUCH

SOONER THAN

BY THE OLD WAY, BY USING THE **SUNLIGHT SOAP**, A SOAP SO PURIFYING & CLEANSING THAT THE DIRTIEST CLOTHING CAN BE WASHED IN LUKEWARM WATER WITH VERY LITTLE RUBBING, AND CLOTHES, BEDDING, AND LINEN CLEANSSED WITHOUT EITHER SCALDING OR BOILING, WHILE THE WORK IS SO EASY THAT A GIRL OF 12 OR 13 CAN DO A LARGE WASH WITHOUT BEING TIRED. NOW THAT THERE IS A REMEDY FOR THE GREAT WASHING-DAY EVIL, SO ECONOMICAL IN ITS USE AS TO BE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL, THERE IS NOT A WOMAN OR

A MAN?

WHO IS NOT DIRECTLY INTERESTED IN HAVING INTRODUCED INTO THEIR HOMES THAT WONDERFUL WAY OF WASHING CLOTHES, WHICH, WHEN PROPERLY TRIED, DOES AWAY WITH THE HARD WORK, OFFENSIVE SMELL, AND FEARFUL STEAM ON WASHING DAYS, AND MAKES THE WHITE PIECES WHITER, COLOURED PIECES BRIGHTER, AND FLANNELS SOFTER THAN THEY CAN BE MADE BY WASHING THE OLD WAY, & ALSO LEAVES EVERY ARTICLE AS CLEAN AND SWEET AND AS PURE AS IF NEVER WORN.



LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

SOAP

Gossage's Magical Soap.

SEE OTHER SIDE

GOSWAGE'S MAGICAL SOAP.

 USE IT IN 
HARD WATER,
SOFT WATER,
HOT WATER,
COLD WATER,
OR SEA WATER,
The EFFECT WILL BE

MAGICAL!

HODGSON & SIMPSON



DOMESTIC EXPORT

AND Toilet Soaps

Queens Condensed Soap

IN POWDER

The only Gold Medal at Paris 1878

CALDER SOAP WORKS
• WAKEFIELD •

GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878



HODGSON & SIMPSON
GOLD MEDAL
SOAPS
WAKEFIELD



1st Month.]

Diary for January, 1888.

[31 Days.

1 *Sun*

2 MON

3 TU

4 WED

5 TH

6 FRI

7 SAT

8 *Sun*

9 MON

10 TU

11 WED

12 TH

13 FRI

14 SAT

15 *Sun*

16 MON

17 TU

18 WED

19 TH

20 FRI

21 SAT

22 *Sun*

23 MON

24 TU

25 WED

26 TH

27 FRI

28 SAT

29 *Sun*

30 MON

31 TU

2nd Month.]

Diary for February, 1888.

[29 Days.]

| | | | | |
|----|------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | WED | | | |
| 2 | TH | | | |
| 3 | FRI | | | |
| 4 | SAT | | | |
| 5 | <i>Sun</i> | | | |
| 6 | MON | | | |
| 7 | TU | | | |
| 8 | WED | | | |
| 9 | TH | | | |
| 10 | FRI | | | |
| 11 | SAT | | | |
| 12 | <i>Sun</i> | | | |
| 13 | MON | | | |
| 14 | TU | | | |
| 15 | WED | | | |
| 16 | TH | | | |
| 17 | FRI | | | |
| 18 | SAT | | | |
| 19 | <i>Sun</i> | | | |
| 20 | MON | | | |
| 21 | TU | | | |
| 22 | WED | | | |
| 23 | TH | | | |
| 24 | FRI | | | |
| 25 | SAT | | | |
| 26 | <i>Sun</i> | | | |
| 27 | MON | | | |
| 28 | TU | | | |
| 29 | WED | | | |

3rd Month.]

Diary for March, 1888.

[31 Days.

| | | | | |
|----|------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | TH | | | |
| 2 | FRI | | | |
| 3 | SAT | | | |
| 4 | <i>Sun</i> | | | |
| 5 | MON | | | |
| 6 | TU | | | |
| 7 | WED | | | |
| 8 | TH | | | |
| 9 | FRI | | | |
| 10 | SAT | | | |
| 11 | <i>Sun</i> | | | |
| 12 | MON | | | |
| 13 | TU | | | |
| 14 | WED | | | |
| 15 | TH | | | |
| 16 | FRI | | | |
| 17 | SAT | | | |
| 18 | <i>Sun</i> | | | |
| 19 | MON | | | |
| 20 | TU | | | |
| 21 | WED | | | |
| 22 | TH | | | |
| 23 | FRI | | | |
| 24 | SAT | | | |
| 25 | <i>Sun</i> | | | |
| 26 | MON | | | |
| 27 | TU | | | |
| 28 | WED | | | |
| 29 | TH | | | |
| 30 | FRI | | | |
| 31 | SAT | | | |

4th Month.]

Diary for April, 1888.

[30 Days.

| | | | | |
|----|-----|--|--|--|
| 1 | Sun | | | |
| 2 | MON | | | |
| 3 | TU | | | |
| 4 | WED | | | |
| 5 | TH | | | |
| 6 | FRI | | | |
| 7 | SAT | | | |
| 8 | Sun | | | |
| 9 | MON | | | |
| 10 | TU | | | |
| 11 | WED | | | |
| 12 | TH | | | |
| 13 | FRI | | | |
| 14 | SAT | | | |
| 15 | Sun | | | |
| 16 | MON | | | |
| 17 | TU | | | |
| 18 | WED | | | |
| 19 | TH | | | |
| 20 | FRI | | | |
| 21 | SAT | | | |
| 22 | Sun | | | |
| 23 | MON | | | |
| 24 | TU | | | |
| 25 | WED | | | |
| 26 | TH | | | |
| 27 | FRI | | | |
| 28 | SAT | | | |
| 29 | Sun | | | |
| 30 | MON | | | |

5th Month.]

Diary for May, 1888.

[31 Days.

| | |
|----|-----|
| 1 | TU |
| 2 | WED |
| 3 | TH |
| 4 | FRI |
| 5 | SAT |
| | |
| 6 | Sun |
| 7 | MON |
| 8 | TU |
| 9 | WED |
| 10 | TH |
| 11 | FRI |
| 12 | SAT |
| | |
| 13 | Sun |
| 14 | MON |
| 15 | TU |
| 16 | WED |
| 17 | TH |
| 18 | FRI |
| 19 | SAT |
| | |
| 20 | Sun |
| 21 | MON |
| 22 | TU |
| 23 | WED |
| 24 | TH |
| 25 | FRI |
| 26 | SAT |
| | |
| 27 | Sun |
| 28 | MON |
| 29 | TU |
| 30 | WED |
| 31 | TH |

6th Month.]

Diary for June, 1888.

[30 Days.

| | | | | |
|----|------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | FRI | | | |
| 2 | SAT | | | |
| 3 | <i>Sun</i> | | | |
| 4 | MON | | | |
| 5 | TU | | | |
| 6 | WED | | | |
| 7 | TH | | | |
| 8 | FRI | | | |
| 9 | SAT | | | |
| 10 | <i>Sun</i> | | | |
| 11 | MON | | | |
| 12 | TU | | | |
| 13 | WED | | | |
| 14 | TH | | | |
| 15 | FRI | | | |
| 16 | SAT | | | |
| 17 | <i>Sun</i> | | | |
| 18 | MON | | | |
| 19 | TU | | | |
| 20 | WED | | | |
| 21 | TH | | | |
| 22 | FRI | | | |
| 23 | SAT | | | |
| 24 | <i>Sun</i> | | | |
| 25 | MON | | | |
| 26 | TU | | | |
| 27 | WED | | | |
| 28 | TH | | | |
| 29 | FRI | | | |
| 30 | SAT | | | |

7th Month.]

Diary for July, 1888.

[31 Days.

1 *Sun*

2 MON

3 TU

4 WED

5 TH

6 FRI

7 SAT

8 *Sun*

9 MON

10 TU

11 WED

12 TH

13 FRI

14 SAT

15 *Sun*

16 MON

17 TU

18 WED

19 TH

20 FRI

21 SAT

22 *Sun*

23 MON

24 TU

25 WED

26 TH

27 FRI

28 SAT

29 *Sun*

30 MON

31 TU

8th Month.]

Diary for August, 1888.

[31 Days.

1 WED

2 TH

3 FRI

4 SAT

5 *Sun*

6 MON

7 TU

8 WED

9 TH

10 FRI

11 SAT

12 *Sun*

13 MON

14 TU

15 WED

16 TH

17 FRI

18 SAT

19 *Sun*

20 MON

21 TU

22 WED

23 TH

24 FRI

25 SAT

26 *Sun*

27 MON

28 TU

29 WED

30 TH

31 FRI

9th Month.]

Diary for September, 1888.

[30 Days.]

| | | | | |
|----|-----|--|--|--|
| 1 | SAT | | | |
| 2 | Sun | | | |
| 3 | MON | | | |
| 4 | TU | | | |
| 5 | WED | | | |
| 6 | TH | | | |
| 7 | FRI | | | |
| 8 | SAT | | | |
| 9 | Sun | | | |
| 10 | MON | | | |
| 11 | TU | | | |
| 12 | WED | | | |
| 13 | TH | | | |
| 14 | FRI | | | |
| 15 | SAT | | | |
| 16 | Sun | | | |
| 17 | MON | | | |
| 18 | TU | | | |
| 19 | WED | | | |
| 20 | TH | | | |
| 21 | FRI | | | |
| 22 | SAT | | | |
| 23 | Sun | | | |
| 24 | MON | | | |
| 25 | TU | | | |
| 26 | WED | | | |
| 27 | TH | | | |
| 28 | FRI | | | |
| 29 | SAT | | | |
| 30 | Sun | | | |

10th Month.]

Diary for October, 1888.

[31 Days.

1 MON
2 TU
3 WED
4 TH
5 FRI
6 SAT

7 *Sun*
8 MON
9 TU
10 WED
11 TH
12 FRI
13 SAT

14 *Sun*
15 MON
16 TU
17 WED
18 TH
19 FRI
20 SAT

21 *Sun*
22 MON
23 TU
24 WED
25 TH
26 FRI
27 SAT

28 *Sun*
29 MON
30 TU
31 WED

11th Month.]

Diary for November, 1888.

[30 Days.

| | | | | |
|----|------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | TH | | | |
| 2 | FRI | | | |
| 3 | SAT | | | |
| 4 | <i>Sun</i> | | | |
| 5 | MON | | | |
| 6 | TU | | | |
| 7 | WED | | | |
| 8 | TH | | | |
| 9 | FRI | | | |
| 10 | SAT | | | |
| 11 | <i>Sun</i> | | | |
| 12 | MON | | | |
| 13 | TU | | | |
| 14 | WED | | | |
| 15 | TH | | | |
| 16 | FRI | | | |
| 17 | SAT | | | |
| 18 | <i>Sun</i> | | | |
| 19 | MON | | | |
| 20 | TU | | | |
| 21 | WED | | | |
| 22 | TH | | | |
| 23 | FRI | | | |
| 24 | SAT | | | |
| 25 | <i>Sun</i> | | | |
| 26 | MON | | | |
| 27 | TU | | | |
| 28 | WED | | | |
| 29 | TH | | | |
| 30 | FRI | | | |

12th Month.]

Diary for December, 1888.

[31 Days.

1 SAT

2 *Sun*

3 MON

4 TU

5 WED

6 TH

7 FRI

8 SAT

9 *Sun*

10 MON

11 TU

12 WED

13 TH

14 FRI

15 SAT

16 *Sun*

17 MON

18 TU

19 WED

20 TH

21 FRI

22 SAT

23 *Sun*

24 MON

25 TU

26 WED

27 TH

28 FRI

29 SAT

30 *Sun*

31 MON

Memoranda.

Memoranda.

Memoranda.

Memoranda.

By the Queen's Special Authority

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COFFEE
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